





## Despite Mines, Heavy Cargoes Landed at N. Vietnam Ports

WASHINGTON, June 13 (AP).—Russian and other freighters have delivered over 250,000 tons of cargo to North Vietnam since the United States suspended minesweeping in April, Pentagon sources estimate.

This suggests that ship captains are confident that the mines, laid by U.S. Navy planes as late as last December, have deactivated

automatically as American officials said they were preset to do.

A Navy task force is expected to return to Haiphong and other North Vietnamese ports in a few days now that U.S. and Hanoi negotiators have agreed on how to carry out terms of the Vietnam cease-fire pact signed last Jan. 27.

### 18 Ships in Force

The task force of about 18 ships, which dispersed in late April, is reported to have reassembled at Subic Bay in the Philippines.

Pentagon spokesman Jerry W. Friedman said a chief reason for minesweeping is to assure that the mines have deactivated.

About 11,000 mines were dropped into North Vietnamese waters, principally in the approaches to seven ports, but U.S. minesweepers exploded only one mine after clearing operations began at Haiphong on March 6.

A minesweeping specialist said U.S. officials know that the North Vietnamese earlier conducted some minesweeping at Haiphong, North Vietnam's principal port.

### Magnetic Mines

"We had pictures of them towing a coil-type device, probably for clearing magnetic mines," this expert said. "But in all those preparatory talks we had with them, they never told us how much minesweeping they had done."

Within a few days of the start of the U.S. Navy's mine-clearing work in early March, the Pentagon reported the first Soviet freighter had entered Haiphong since the mining during the previous May.

In April of this year, 27 ships with more than 140,000 tons of cargo arrived at Haiphong. The flow of ships into Haiphong slackened somewhat in May to 17 vessels carrying an estimated 75,000 tons. But in the first week of this month a dozen ships arrived bearing about 50,000 tons, indicating that the tempo of such ship movements into Haiphong was rising.

The volume delivered at Haiphong still has not approached the 300,000 tons a month which was the pattern before the last week of mining in May 1972. But it appears to be moving in that direction.

## Cambodian Reds Said Not to Cause Blasts at Airport

PHNOM PENH, June 13 (UPI).—Newsmen returning from the western province capital of Battambang today said explosions on Sunday at the city's airport, which were reported to have been a Communist rocket attack, were a result of an accident.

The newsmen said junior military officers guarding the airfield told them that two soldiers were loading munitions on a warplane when one of them exploded and set fire to a fuel and ammunition depot.

"The first explosion was followed by a massive boom as the fuel went up," a newsmen said. "The fire burned late into the morning. Authorities said the two men loading the plane, a C-47 gunship, were killed and the aircraft destroyed," he said.

In Phnom Penh, government high command spokesman Am Rong said it was his understanding that several Communist shells landed just as the men were loading the aircraft.

Battambang is 145 miles northwest of Phnom Penh. At least 11 planes, four of them civilian aircraft, were damaged, field reports said.

The newsmen said a 150-truck convoy carrying rice, pigs, cattle, firewood and salt made a trip along newly opened Highway 5 from Battambang to Phnom Penh today.

The Communist offensive to the southwest of Phnom Penh continued, field reports said, with attacks 15 and 17 miles from the capital yesterday and today.



MEANWHILE...Yesterday proved to be a busy day for Henry A. Kissinger. In addition to his work on concluding and signing an accord with Hanoi on implementing the cease-fire in Vietnam (photo on Page 1), he paid a surprise call on Chi Peng-fei (right), Chinese foreign minister, at the home of the Chinese ambassador to France, in Neuilly, a suburb of Paris. The meeting lasted two hours. No details were disclosed.

## New Vietnam Truce Proposed for Tomorrow

(Continued from Page 1)

Concord to a definite election timetable. The council, made up of Saigon, Viet Cong and neutralist representatives, has always been suspect in South Vietnamese eyes because of fears it might turn into a de facto coalition government.

Although the communists reassert South Vietnam's rights to "genuinely free and democratic general elections under interna-

no election timetable.

However, Saigon was not able to link formation of the National Council of Reconciliation and

national supervision," the rival regimes were encouraged to sign an agreement within 45 days on unspecified "internal matters" rather than spelling out the election process.

Mr. Kissinger, moreover, revealed that he had not backed up Saigon's demand for the election link largely because during the original negotiations South Vietnam had opposed such a link while Hanoi had favored it.

While favoring the Saigon demand, he said it was "impossible for us to insist now on what had been refused in December."

The so many other provisions in the communiqué, the clauses about the National Council were peppered with vague language.

"Places of Contact"

The communiqué also confirmed earlier reports that Saigon had been forced to drop its previous refusal to deal with the Viet Cong military except on staff or divisional echelons. Local commanders were instructed to meet within 24 hours "at those places of direct contact" to reach agreement to avert further fighting.

No more than in the original January agreement did the communiqué meet South Vietnamese demands for North Vietnamese troop withdrawals.

The communiqué also provided for the release of all detained Vietnamese civilians and military personnel "as soon as possible."

With both Saigon and the Viet Cong committed "to do their utmost" to complete the operation within 45 days.

Once again, the signature ceremony respected the thesis that "two sides" rather than four separate delegations were involved in the negotiations.

The signatures were affixed in two separate and rapid ceremonies. First Mr. Kissinger, Mr. Tho, Saigon Deputy Premier Nguyen Lam Vien and the Viet Cong's Minister of State Nguyen Van Hieu signed four copies on separate numbered pages.

This allowed Saigon diplomat Nguyen Xuan Phong to maintain once again that his government "is the only legal government of South Vietnam as determined by the 1954 Geneva accords" ending the French Indochina war.

In a later ceremony, Mr. Tho and Mr. Kissinger signed the same documents but with the mention that they were acting "with the concurrence" of their respective South Vietnamese allies.

After the signing, Mr. Kissinger left Paris by plane for the United States.

## Not-So-Firm Stances Reported At Paris Talks by Kissinger

PARIS, June 13 (Reuters).—U.S. negotiator Henry Kissinger today revealed that at one point in his talks with North Vietnam's Le Duc Tho "Saigon had our position, we had Hanoi's position and Hanoi had Saigon's position."

It all concerned the form of signatures on the final communiqué which Mr. Kissinger said took up an inordinate amount of time.

He spelled out the problem at a press conference after signing the communiqué with Mr. Tho and representatives of Saigon and the Viet Cong. It went like this:

"The United States began by proposing that it should be a two-party communiqué between Hanoi and the United States as a recommendation to the South Vietnamese parties."

"The North Vietnamese proposed that it should be a two-party communiqué signed with the concurrence of the two South Vietnamese parties."

"The South Vietnamese proposed that it should be a four-party communiqué."

"We accepted a four-party communiqué, at which point Saigon proposed that it should be a two-party communiqué with recommendations to the two South Vietnamese parties, which in turn induced Hanoi to accept a four-party communiqué."

Mr. Kissinger added: "So there was a fleeting moment where Saigon had our position, we had Hanoi's position and Hanoi had Saigon's position."

"So you must not believe that every time a great deal of time is spent, it always concerns final issues of war and peace."

## Ehrlichman and Ellsberg Case

(Continued from Page 1)

that he "was not told that these two individuals (Hunt and Liddy) had broken into the premises of the psychiatrist for Ellsberg until after this incident had taken place. Such activity was not authorized by him, he did not know about this burglary until after it had happened."

In an affidavit released last month, Mr. Krogh said that Mr. Ehrlichman had given "general authorization to engage in covert activity" to obtain information on Mr. Ellsberg.

Incomplete Copy

Reliable sources said that Mr. Krogh had prepared this affidavit from an incomplete copy of the memo that he and Mr.

Young sent to Mr. Ehrlichman before the burglary. Missing from that copy, the sources said, was the bottom portion, in which plans for the burglary were described.

The sources said the prosecutors have the entire memo and that Mr. Krogh, now reminded of its contents, is expected to change his statement, adding to the damaging testimony against Mr. Ehrlichman.

Mr. Krogh resigned as under secretary of transportation last month after acknowledging that he approved the burglary operation and that Mr. Young resigned from the National Security Council in April. Mr. Ehrlichman resigned on April 30.

## Stans Admits He Destroyed Records

(Continued from Page 1)

that Mr. Kalmbach had raised the money for the purpose of giving it to a man named Tony," Mr. Stans said. "He did not give me his last name or any other details but he said it was for the purpose of paying legal fees for the defendants in the Watergate case."

"I do not know who Tony was," he said.

Mr. Stans said that Mr. Kalmbach told him that the order to raise the money came from White House counsel John W. Dean 3d and had been confirmed by John D. Ehrlichman, then the President's chief assistant for domestic affairs.

Under Sen. Ervin's questioning today, Mr. Stans said a record of cash contributions and expenditures was destroyed on legs of stairs, and that G. Gordon Liddy, later convicted as a Watergate conspirator, was one of his legal advisers at the time.

"Pure Coincidence"

Mr. Stans said the records were destroyed after he had kept them at his desk for several days, and that this was done after the burglary at Democratic headquarters on June 17, 1972.

But he said that sequence occurred only because he received the records at about that time.

"The fact that they came to me after the Watergate was destroyed and that this was done after the burglary at Democratic headquarters on June 17, 1972, is a rather suspicious coincidence that the records that showed these matters were destroyed six days after the Watergate," Sen. Ervin said.

Mr. Stans objected to that statement. He said the records were destroyed because they were not required by law, and because the finance committee wanted to protect the privacy of donors who gave money with the understanding that their names would not be revealed.

"Don't you think it's rather suspicious?" Sen. Ervin asked.

"No, I don't," Mr. Stans replied.

Sen. Ervin also pressed him with questions about the alleged destruction of campaign money through foreign banks, which he denied, and steps taken to avoid gift taxes on political contributions.

The sharp questions drew an objection from Sen. Gurney, who said:

"I, for one, have not appreciated the harassment of this witness by the chairman in the questioning that is just finished. I think this Senate committee ought to act in fairness."

"Well, I have not questioned the veracity of the witness," Sen. Ervin replied. "I have asked the witness some questions to find out what the truth is."

"I don't use the word veracity. I used the word harassment."

Harassment, H-A-R-A-S-S-M-E-N-T," Sen. Gurney said.

"Well, I'm sorry that my distinguished friend from Florida does not approve of my method of questioning the witness," Sen. Ervin said. "I'm just an old country lawyer and I don't know the finer ways to do it. I just have to do it my way."

Liddy Role

Campaign treasurer Hugh W. Sloan Jr., who worked directly for Mr. Stans, testified earlier that he destroyed detailed records of \$1.7 million in cash campaign contributions that came in before April 7, 1972, when the law took effect requiring disclosure of contributors' names.

But he said he prepared a single copy of a summary sheet listing aggregate amounts that had been contributed by each donor. Mr. Stans testified that he destroyed that summary sheet, which he received June 23, one week after the Watergate raid.

Mr. Stans said Liddy advised him there was no legal requirement to keep such a record, and Mr. Stans said he relied on that advice because Liddy was still in good standing as the committee's lawyer.

"What I'm asking you is why you were interested in destroying the things you were interested in," Sen. Ervin said.

"For two reasons, Mr. Chairman, No. 1, it was possible to determine at any time from remaining records... who had given that money. No. 2, under the law as we understood it based on advice of counsel there was no requirement that we keep these records."

Sen. Ervin questioned Mr. Stans on other matters, asking him at one point if the campaign organization meant to deceive the public by falsely claiming that \$50,000,

which actually came from the Nixon campaign treasury, had been raised by donors at a dinner for Vice-President Agnew.

"I don't think that's the first time that's happened in American politics," Mr. Stans replied.

"Well, there's been murder and larceny practiced in every generation, but that hasn't made murder meritorious or larceny legal," Sen. Ervin declared. "That was the objective, wasn't it... To practice a deception?"

"If you want to indict me for that, go ahead," Mr. Stans said.

Sen. Ervin also questioned Mr. Stans at length about some of the finance committee's check-handling procedures.

"Was the committee accustomed to laundering checks?" he asked.

"Our committee did not launder any checks with anybody. Our committee did not send any money to any foreign country to be laundered and sent back to us, period," Mr. Stans said.

Sen. Ervin pursued the course

of four contribution checks

Miami bank account of

ed. Watergate burglar

l. Barker, and cash

which returned to the

several weeks later.

"Well, don't you

laundering checks?" he

"No, I don't call that

ing checks."

"Well, what do you

"I call it stupidity or

of our general counsel,

Mr. Stans said, "I

talk."

Mr. Stans also said

a "pep talk" from Mr.

August of last year, 6

after the break-in at 1

offices, but that Mr. N

discuss the matter

beyond that.

Mr. Stans said Mr.

he was aware Mr.

taking "considerable

in the press" for

answer questions about

tapping, that he appa

Stans's sacrifice, and

"could continue to tal

## 6 House Democrats Urge a Probe For Possible Impeachment

By Thomas J. Foley

WASHINGTON, June 13.—A group of liberal Democrats in the House of Representatives yesterday urged the creation of a committee which would inquire into President Watergate acts and gather information that may be in possible impeachment proceedings.

They called for cautious, judicious action and advocate impeachment.

Six members spoke for 90 minutes with no real

of a parliamentary move made last week which blocked

Paul M. McCloskey, R., Calif., from conducting a

discussion. Only about 35 of the 435 members were

for the talks, nearly all of them from the liberal

The six Democrats who spoke were Bella S. Abzug,

York, Ronald V. Dellums of California, Warren J. Mi

Maryland, Patricia Schroeder of Colorado, Yvonne

of California and Fortney H. Stark of California.

Earlier yesterday, two senior members of the

Rep. Hugh L. Carey, D., N.Y., and Rep. John J. Ro

N.Y., said that a decision of impeachment proceed

premature and inappropriate.

Rep. Abzug, who led the list of speakers, said

would have to be deaf, dumb, blind or hopelessly int

to refuse to acknowledge that the President is under a

Otherwise, she said, the House would be condoning

unconstitutional acts, political or other crimes on

by refusing to carry out our responsibility under the

tion to investigate his role."

Rep. Burke endorsed the committee of inquiry

and said: "We should not act in a mood of rush,

ment or anger."

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## Vesco Is Secretly Indicted For Fraud Tied to Nixon

By Philip Greer

NEW YORK, June 13 (WP).—

Fugitive financier Robert L.

Vesco has been secretly indicted

here on charges of fraud in

connection with a \$350,000 con

tribution last year to President

Nixon's re-election campaign, it

was learned yesterday.

The exact terms of the fraud

charge are not known, since the

indictment is sealed.

The indictment, according to

sources close to the case, was

handed down last week. It is

in addition to charges of ob

structing justice on which Mr.

Vesco was indicted May 10, along

with former Attorney General

John N. Mitchell, former Com

merce Secretary Maurice H. Stans

and New Jersey politician Harry

L. Searles. Mr. Mitchell and Mr.

Stans were also accused of lying

to the federal grand jury investi

gating the Vesco contribution.

The obstruction-of-justice charge

is the basis for an extradition

proceeding pending in San Jose,

Costa Rica. Mr. Vesco, who has

made sizable investments in Costa

Rica and has two homes there,

fled that country on June 3

and is believed to be in Nassau,

Bahamas.

Secret Payment

Mr. Vesco has asserted that the

\$350,000 campaign payment of

which \$200,000 was delivered

secretly in \$100 bills on April 10

last year—was made with bor

rowed funds. It is not known

whether the new charge includes

evidence of the source of the

money.

According to government

charges, Mr. Vesco authorized the

transfer of \$250,000 from Bahamas

Commonwealth Bank, in Nassau,

which he controls, to a branch

of Barclays Bank in New York.

The money was picked up in cash

on April 6 and, according to

sworn testimony, \$200,000 was

delivered to Mr. Stans on April 10.

At the time, Mr. Vesco was

under intensive investigation by

the U.S. Securities and Exchange

Commission, which later charged

him and 41 other defendants with

misappropriating \$224 million from

mutual funds operated by In

vestors Overseas Services Ltd.

An additional \$50,000 for the

Nixon campaign was contributed

by check last October. The en

tire amount was returned to Mr.

Vesco in January.

Last week International Con



## News Analysis

### Bugging Probers Clear Hurdle on Fair Trials

By Warren Weaver Jr.

WASHINGTON, June 13 (UPI)—Watergate investigators cleared their first brush with the Sixth Amendment to the Constitution yesterday, sufficient to allow them to proceed with their investigation without immediate damage to the rights of the accused.

John J. Sirica, who presides over the special Watergate Commission, said the committee on campaign activities had two key witnesses, one of whom is a former aide of President Nixon, and the other is a former aide of a senior administration official. Sirica said the committee had the right to call them to testify, but it was not clear whether they would be allowed to do so.

The Sixth Amendment, which guarantees the right to a fair trial, is one of the most important provisions in the Constitution. It guarantees the accused the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the state and district wherein the crime shall have been committed.

Problem No. 1: An impartial jury. Sirica said the committee had the right to call witnesses, but it was not clear whether they would be allowed to do so. The committee had the right to call witnesses, but it was not clear whether they would be allowed to do so.

Problem No. 2: Under a 1952 ruling by the U.S. Court of Appeals for the First Circuit, one of the few precedents in the area of the right to a fair trial, the committee had the right to call witnesses, but it was not clear whether they would be allowed to do so.

Problem No. 3: Under a 1952 ruling by the U.S. Court of Appeals for the First Circuit, one of the few precedents in the area of the right to a fair trial, the committee had the right to call witnesses, but it was not clear whether they would be allowed to do so.

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NOT GUILTY—Patrick Chenoweth (center) leaves hearings room in San Francisco after court-martial board acquitted him of charges that he sabotaged aircraft carrier.

### Court-Martial Clears Sailor Of Sabotage 'in Time of War'

SAN FRANCISCO, June 13 (UPI)—A court-martial board yesterday acquitted Navy Fireman Patrick D. Chenoweth of the charge of sabotage "in a time of war" on the aircraft carrier USS Intrepid.

Fireman Chenoweth, 21, of Puyallup, Wash., was accused of throwing a paint scraper and two bolts into the main reduction gear of the carrier while it was tied up at the Alameda Naval Air Station last July, causing \$886,000 worth of damage and delaying its departure to Vietnam for three and a half months.

This was the first trial of wartime sabotage since World War II and Fireman Chenoweth faced 30 years in prison if convicted. The court-martial board of three enlisted men and two officers deliberated three hours before returning the verdict, following a six-day trial.

In the hallway outside the courtroom, Fireman Chenoweth read from a statement: "Today I feel we have won a great victory against the most dehumanizing machine in the world. At a time in history when the United States military is the major force for peace around the globe, it is particularly gratifying not only to be free, but to have beaten the Navy in its attempt to frame me."

He appeared calm but said, "I think I have a right to be a little mad." He referred to his lengthy imprisonment in the Treasure Island brig since last Aug. 2.

Eric A. Seitz, Fireman Chenoweth's civilian attorney, expressed his pleasure with the verdict, but was still dismayed that all his attempts to have his client freed on bail had been unsuccessful. He has a petition before the U.S. Supreme Court seeking partial bail for members of the armed forces.

Fireman Chenoweth has 13 months remaining of his four-year enlistment, but he said he would try for an immediate honorable discharge. The prosecution case had been based on "confessions" that Fireman Chenoweth allegedly made to other crew members of the Intrepid. But the key prosecution witnesses said they had not taken Fireman Chenoweth's "admissions."

Only two days ago, the Supreme Court ruled that criminal charges must be dismissed against a man who waited 259 days between arraignment and conviction. At the rate the Watergate hearings are proceeding, even assuming an indictment in the relatively near future, it could be many months before adverse publicity involving a defendant was completed and then given an opportunity to make his side in the interests of a fair and speedy trial.

In giving a green light to the Ervin committee, Judge Sirica cited another section of the Delaney decision, in which the court held that "it was for the [House] committee to decide whether considerations of public interest demanded that at that time a full-dress public investigation" of the accused man.

The problem of attempting to impenal a reasonably impartial jury is complicated procedurally as well as substantively by the national publicity given the Watergate hearings and accusations made there that are not subject to any cross-examination by the persons named.

Some authorities estimate that it might be necessary to call up a panel of 550 or 600 persons in the District of Columbia to obtain a dozen men and women who had either not seen or read about the Ervin investigation or were not disposed to prejudices on the basis of what they had heard or read.

Sen. Robert C. Byrd of West Virginia, the Democratic whip, was among those who discounted the difficulty of drawing an impartial jury for future Watergate trials. He said that if Jack Ruby and Sirhan B. Sirhan received fair trials, it should be possible to produce an impartial jury "in a far less dramatic and less emotional case."

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### Students Protest Shultz Honor

PRINCETON, N.J., June 13 (AP)—About 125 students protested an honorary degree awarded to Treasury Secretary George P. Shultz as Princeton University granted 910 bachelor degrees yesterday.

During the ceremony, about 50 students walked out when Mr. Shultz was granted an honorary doctor of laws, and some 75 others turned their backs. A leaflet distributed by students said, "Shultz has been a principal architect of a budget that has given lowest priority to those who need it most, the poor of this country."

The fly-off disclosure by the Defense Department came as the Navy announced its decision to buy a maximum of 50 more F-14 fighters for each of the next two years provided purchase prices acceptable to Congress can be satisfactorily negotiated with its manufacturer, the Grumman Corp.

The fly-off would involve putting each candidate plane through the same set of maneuvers under essentially the same atmospheric conditions. In this case, the tests would relate to ability of the planes to be modified to serve off carriers.

The concept of the fly-off among the F-14 Tomcat, the F-4 Phantom and F-15 Eagle, the latter two both manufactured by the McDonnell Douglas Corp., was used successfully before in determining the prime contractor for the AX Program for the Air Force.

The AX Program was the Air Force search for a light and cheap attack plane. The choice was between Northrop's A-9 and Fairchild-Hiller's A-10. This January Fairchild won a contract for 10 prototype models following first fly-off.

Sweetener for Congress The fly-off is being revived now, officials believe, as a "sweetener" for Congress in the lobbying effort to get reluctant, cost-conscious legislators to approve future purchases of the Grumman plane.

Sources on Capitol Hill said that the fly-off idea "may be a positive factor," but in the two years until it takes place, Congress will continue "close inspection" of the F-14 program.

No pre-fly-off price for the F-14 was disclosed in the decision by Deputy Secretary of Defense William F. Clements to buy 50 more F-14s this year and probably 50 more next year. The 50-plane ceiling, in fact, was un-

Cloud of Gas Disrupts Rome The fire brigade said the bluish cloud of acrid gas came from a faulty storage tank in a suburban refinery and the day's uncommonly low atmospheric pressure caused it to spread over a densely populated 4,000-acre area south of the Vatican.

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### U.S. Children's Lobby Aims At Health, Education, Justice

By Marlene Cimons

WASHINGTON, June 13 (UPI)—Children, often called the most underrepresented group in America, will soon have fulltime advocates working across the country for reform in such areas as education, health and juvenile justice.

The new national rights program for children, the Children's Defense Fund, began here as an arm of the Washington Research Project, a civil rights and education think tank.

"Children are at the end of the totem pole in so many ways," said Marion Wright Edelman, director of both the Washington Research Project and the Children's Defense Fund. "They are often nonpersons under the law. There is no public policy that recognizes children as individuals in their own right."

The fund is based here but expects to affiliate with local groups which are working in their own communities on related programs. Initially, the Children's Defense Fund will concentrate on six areas:

● The right to education for children who have been excluded from school;

● The classification and labeling of children and their subsequent placement in special education classes and institutions;

● The right to treatment and education for institutionalized children;

● The treatment of children by juvenile justice systems and children's agencies;

● The right to adequate medical care and health services;

● The use of children as subjects for medical and drug research.

The fund has begun a state-by-state analysis and plans to examine a group of selected target states by talking with state educators, families and lawmakers.

On labeling and classification of children, "The problem here is that a large number of kids in the school system are inappropriately placed," said Audrey Colon, who is director of this project.

In the health project, the concern is to educate families on their rights in the delivery of health services to their children and to insure that people know what is available to them under Medicaid, a staff member said.

"We also want to look into the lead poisoning problem and maternal and child health programs," he said.

William C. Smith is directing the project on drug experimentation. "There are numerous examples of medical research on children in institutions for the mentally retarded, in children's hospitals or on juvenile offend-

ers," Mr. Smith said, where children are, in effect, captives. A spokesman for the Food and Drug Administration admitted that the question of drugs intended for use in children was a very delicate problem.

The Children's Defense Fund is being financed through grants of seven foundations, including the Carnegie Corp., the Fields Foundation, the New World Foundation and the Rockefeller Foundation.

Los Angeles Times.

Los Angeles Times.

Los Angeles Times.

Los Angeles Times.

Los Angeles Times.

Los Angeles Times.

### Britain Backs Greek Republic

LONDON, June 13 (UPI)—Britain has granted diplomatic recognition to the Greek Republic following the constitutional changes after this month which deposed King Constantine, the Foreign Office said today.

A spokesman added that the act of recognition does not have moral significance. It means simply that the regime fulfills the British criteria for recognition, which are that it has a reasonable prospect of permanency and is seen to control the greater part of the country.

Los Angeles Times.

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### Clouds Hamper Skylab Mission

SPACE CENTER, Houston, Texas, June 13 (AP)—Skylab astronauts today conducted their 10th earth resources pass on the 20th day of the planned 28-day mission.

But clouds hampered the study across the heart of the United States. It was to have included geology studies in the Colorado Rockies and Wyoming's Big Horn mountains, water management assessments in the Great Plains and agricultural surveys throughout the Midwest.

The primary target for the pass was clear. That was Florida's Brevard County, home of Cape Kennedy, where two sensor-equipped research planes were in the air gathering data to compare with that collected by Skylab, orbiting 372 miles above the earth.

Los Angeles Times.

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P. Miller, Manager



## Obituaries

## Edward English, 58; Poet, World Vagabond

NEW YORK, June 13 (NYT).—Edward H. English, 58, a vagabond poet, jewelry maker, welfare recipient and optimist, was found dead Friday in his home in Brooklyn's Bedford-Stuyvesant section. His death was attributed to natural causes.

Mr. English started writing poetry in 1957, and since then he had read his works to students in hundreds of American colleges and to audiences in Canada, Scandinavia, Western Europe, North and West Africa and Central America.

He put together a manuscript he titled "Nature's Creation, This Is Edward H. English Life Story, Vagabond Poet." And he began by saying, "I was sitting in Brooklyn, N.Y., thinking about my life. I started writing poetry. I never called what I write poetry, the people call it poetry. I just write."

And he was a writer, not a reader. He mispronounced words, then spelled them the way he pronounced them and took little cognizance of the structures of grammar.

But he did this consciously. "I don't read other authors," he once said. "The only poetry I read is students' poetry. These other poets are good and I don't want them to rub off on me and get into my work. I just want to be me."

God in Everything  
As he was, Mr. English was a rumpled, bearded black man who wore a Tam o' Shanter and who believed that God was in everyone and everything.

He said that he once owned a painting company that grossed about \$50,000 a year. But he was uneasy with affluence and he moved to the West Coast for years of pot smoking and alcohol until, he said, "the fog lifted."

Mr. English returned to his birthplace, Selma, Ala., as the civil-rights movement was heating up in the South. He became a familiar figure around the of-

fices of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee.

Invited to Colleges  
Sometimes he was invited to colleges, other times he would "appear." Often the hat was passed. He said later, and he would move with a collection of clippings from the local newspapers to the next campus.

In this fashion he also went to Germany, France, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Spain, Algeria, across the Sahara and on to Mali, Ghana, the Ivory Coast and other places.

Everywhere he was optimistic. He wrote in "This is Madrid":

"... Madrid.  
Will give you love  
Spain  
Will give you charity  
Franco  
Will give you hope  
Peace my brother."  
He was, at the same time, no stranger to life's hardships.  
"Life is nothing but a struggle  
For something you want  
That is worth while  
Now here is my struggle.  
I just want a little gloria out of life."

## Edward N. Gadsby

BOSTON, June 13 (AP).—Edward N. Gadsby, 73, a member of the Securities and Exchange Commission during the Eisenhower administration, died last night at New England Deaconess Hospital.

Mr. Gadsby served on the SEC from 1957 until 1961, including a stint as chairman. He resigned to become "a country lawyer," moving to Williamstown, Mass.

## Michael J. McCarthy

WILLMAR, Minn., June 13 (AP).—Michael J. McCarthy, 57, father of former Sen. Eugene J. McCarthy, D., Minn., died yesterday at the Willmar Nursing Home, where he had been a patient for the last five years.

The elder McCarthy owned a farm at Watkins, Minn., where he was born, and worked as a travel-

ing cattle buyer in North and South Dakota before his retirement.

## Robert Knox

NEW YORK, June 13 (NYT).—Robert Knox, 66, fashion designer who started his career as a sketcher at the age of 15, died of leukemia Sunday. He had retired two years ago from Laird-Knox, a concern he founded in 1960 with Laird Knicker, who continues the business.

## Fritz Kredel

NEW YORK, June 13 (NYT).—Fritz Kredel, 73, a leading illustrator, died Sunday in New York Hospital.

Born in Hilsenstadt, Germany, he was a member of a noted group of graphic artists and other craftsmen in the 1930s. He went to Austria in 1936, and won a gold medal for his book illustrations at the Paris World Exhibition in 1938. He settled in New York in 1938, establishing himself as a free-lance artist.

## Clinton W. Blume

NEW YORK, June 13 (NYT).—Clinton W. Blume, 74, a leading real-estate broker in this city since 1936, died in his sleep yesterday at his Manhattan home.

Mr. Blume, who was known as "the broker's broker," had been president of the Real Estate Board of New York, Inc., in 1954, 1955 and 1956.

## Thomas J. Craven

WASHINGTON, June 13 (UPI).—Veteran television cameraman Thomas J. Craven Sr., 67, died Monday following a long illness.

Mr. Craven made his name as a newsreel cameraman when he photographed the fiery crash of the Hindenburg dirigible at Lakehurst, N. J., in 1937.

He subsequently covered five presidents, beginning with the late Harry S. Truman. Mr. Craven worked for Pathé, Para-



Edward English

mount and Fox Movietone before joining United Press International Television News Corp. He retired in 1971.

## Taiwanese Loses Extradition Fight

LONDON, June 13 (Reuters).—A Taiwanese architect convicted of conspiracy to kill the son of Chiang Kai-shek today lost a nine-month fight to avoid extradition to the United States.

Home Secretary Robert Carr ruled that Cheng Pan-fai must be returned to the United States as soon as possible. The decision ended a long legal battle in which several members of Parliament took up Cheng's case after the House of Lords rejected his application for asylum.

Cheng was convicted in New York in May, 1971, but jumped bail and fled to Sweden. The U.S. government obtained an extradition order from Sweden.

While Cheng was being escorted back to the United States, he was found unconscious on an airliner which stopped at London's Heathrow Airport and taken to a hospital.

## Allende Again Calls Military Into Cabinet

## An Effort to Stem Growing Unrest

By Lewis H. Dinguid

SANTIAGO, June 13 (UPI).—Chilean President Salvador Allende has again asked the armed forces to join his cabinet in an effort to stem growing unrest, a government spokesman said yesterday.

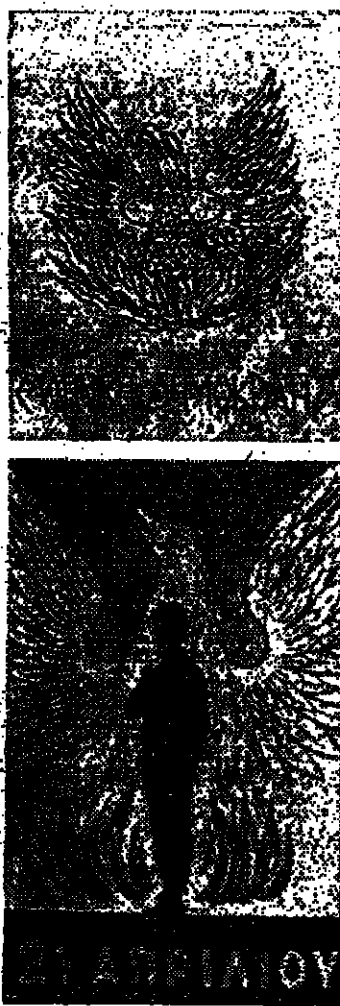
The army, navy and air force are expected to accept ministries, though Army Commander-in-Chief Carlos Prats will not join the cabinet, the spokesman said. Gen. Prats served as interior minister from last November until March. The three services had been called into the cabinet to help end a nationwide strike of shopowners and transport operators that threatened to paralyze Chile last November.

The main cause of the current crisis is a 54-day strike at the Tentative copper mine, second-largest in this copper-dependent nation. Foreign exchange losses are estimated at \$50 million or more for an economy already beset by debt and the need to import increasing amounts of food.

While the striking miners insist their demands are strictly for pay, the conflict divides Chile along familiar pro-Allende and anti-Allende lines.

The president's move last year in bringing the military into his largely Marxist cabinet accomplished the purpose of assuring the lower-class and middle-class strikers that their demands would be respected. They said they could not trust the partisan government to honor concessions on such questions as maintenance of private ownership in the transport and distribution fields.

Gen. Prats became the main cabinet officer on leave from his army post. He promised that he would maintain order for parliamentary elections on March 4.



NEW EMBLEM—All Greek government services have adopted the new emblem of the republic, the Phoenix (top), which is almost similar to the one of the April 21, 1967, Greek Army revolution (bottom).

## Charges Denied By Constantine

ROME, June 13 (UPI).—Deposed King Constantine of Greece denied today that he had plotted to impose a royal dictatorship on his country and said evidence cited by the Greek government was "the product of an unhealthy imagination."

"To nobody and in no circumstances have I ever declared my support for any kind of dictatorial regime in Greece," the king said in a statement. He called the charge "entirely without foundation."

In his second statement attacking the regime from exile in the 10 days since it abolished the monarchy and declared Greece a republic, the king said he expected to see "a widespread campaign of libel launched against me by every possible means."

Political sources in Greece said the charges published Monday were part of an attempt to discredit the monarchy in order to win wide popular support for the new republic in a constitutional referendum scheduled for July 29.

A minister in Britain's Northern Ireland Office, William V. Stranahan, was dispatched to Coleraine to make a report on yesterday's car bombing, which killed four women and two men while they were out shopping.

Authorities blamed the bombing on the Provisional wing of the Irish Republican Army. According to one theory, the bombers telephoned a warning but got the name of the street wrong.

Coleraine, a mainly Protestant town, had been one of the quietest areas in Northern Ireland. Three of those killed were named today as a husband, his wife and her sister, all in their 70s, who had come to Coleraine to get away from the terrors of living in Belfast.

## NATO Expected to Ask U.S. To Review Defense Relations

By James Goldborough

COPENHAGEN, June 13 (UPI).—Foreign ministers of the 15 NATO nations will open a two-day ministerial meeting here tomorrow, a large part of which is expected to focus on the U. S. call for a review of Atlantic defense relations.

It will be the Europeans' first chance to meet together at ministerial level with the United States since Henry A. Kissinger's April 23 proclamation of the "Year of Europe," and his call for a redefinition of Atlantic relations.

NATO spokesmen said tonight that several of the delegations were expected to closely question Secretary of State William P. Rogers on U. S. suggestions and intentions in matters of security and defense in light of the April 23 speech.

This will also be the last NATO ministerial meeting before the opening of the European Conference on Security and Cooperation, scheduled to begin on July 3 in Helsinki. The ministers here are expected to give the go-ahead for the Helsinki conference, though there is some internal NATO sparring on whether a link should be established between the Helsinki conference and the opening of talks on force reductions in Vienna.

Several nations, the Belgians, the Dutch and the Canadians among them, are strongly urging that NATO call for a firm date to be set for the opening of the force reductions conference, no later than the end of October. This call would be in the communiqué issued Friday. There is a growing feeling among these NATO allies that the United States and Soviet Union may otherwise work out a bilateral agreement on the timing during Soviet Communist party leader Leonid I. Brezhnev's visit to the United States next week.

Many of the European allies do not like the idea of the United States discussing troop reductions with the Soviet Union when the basic issue is defense of European territory. The discussion on this point is expected to be closely related to U.S. views on shifting more of the defense burden onto European shoulders.

The European allies do not accept the idea that they are not doing their share in the common defense. They maintain that Europe provides 90 percent of the NATO manpower in Europe at present and could not justifiably replace the almost five U.S. divisions with Europeans.

Lambton Fined On Drugs Count  
LONDON, June 13 (AP).—Lord Lambton, who quit as Britain's air force minister after admitting to "casual affairs" with prostitutes, was fined £300 today for possessing marijuana and pep pills.

Lord Lambton, appearing at Marylebone Magistrates Court, admitted three charges of possessing drugs at his luxury London home. However, his attorney said the drugs found at Lord Lambton's home, hidden in a secret compartment, were "neither for his use nor consumption." He said the marijuana and pep pills had been confiscated by Lord Lambton from another person "whose identity he does not wish to disclose."

Lord Lambton and Earl Jellicoe, former government leader in the House of Lords, resigned from the Conservative government last month amid sex scandal.

Crime Up in Marseilles  
MARSEILLES, June 13 (UPI).—Mayor Gaston Defferre said crime has increased 70 percent since 1966 in Marseilles, saying that police counted 51,872 crimes in 1972 against 30,791 in 1966. During the last 18 months agents have uncovered six clandestine heroin laboratories.

Parliament F Contraceptive Paid by NHS  
LONDON, June 13 (UPI).—Parliament ended a long early today by voting against a plan to pay contraceptives under the Health Service.

The majority of parliamentarians appeared to agree with Conservative MP Ronald Bell that "illegitimate" caused by recklessness, need, drunkenness and once, but never by money to buy appliances.

Under Britain's anti health service, medical is free and prescription supplied for about 20. Liberal legislator D. argued that Parliament "incredibly stupid" to the "overwhelming" public opinion. He said that of Britons want contraceptives.

Social Services Min Joseph assured the 11 most users of the state would be married or least living in a state. He pointed out that state aid to family planning came from church, earned by illegitimate and unwanted children, single people.

"What we are lead to extreme measures. Loose and casual, made loose and availability of contraceptives, whether they are whether they cost."

Federal Rule On 4th Indian  
NEW DELHI, June 13 (UPI).—President V.V. Giri's proclamation that Uttar Pradesh under making it the fourth Indian state to come under federal rule.

Police in Uttar Pradesh's most populous state, more than 73 million, untamed in May and trade union and conditions.

The chief minister Kamlapati Tripathy, Lieutenant of Prime Minister Gandhi, resigned because he said it was responsibility.

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## Breshnev Visit

### ific Accords Expected id to U.S.-Soviet Ties

By Bernard Gwertzman

STON, June 13 (AP)—The United States and the Soviet Union plan to use the visit of Soviet Premier Leonid Brezhnev to the White House, his official five or six specific intended to promote cooperation between the two countries, administration officials disclosed today.

Members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee will be invited to one of the lunches—tentatively set for Tuesday—and about 40 business executives to the other. On both occasions, Mr. Brezhnev is expected to stress his desire for closer ties between the two countries, particularly in trade.

Mr. Brezhnev has been encouraged by the White House to meet with the Senate committee because of Congress's strong interest in the question of whether Moscow should be granted tariff concessions.

A majority of both houses has threatened to block such concessions unless Moscow allows free emigration of Jews and others from the Soviet Union.

The administration has not given much publicity to the contemplated agreements, preferring to maintain some surprises for next week when the accords are expected to be signed, provided unresolved questions are settled by then.

The agreements include the following:

• An accord on oceanography, including provisions for joint exploration and exchange of information in various fields dealing with deep waters.

• A widening of the current two-year renewable cultural exchange program to include broader contacts and ties.

• An agreement in the field of transportation by which experts in auto-rail and air transportation would exchange visits and experiences.

• An income tax agreement to accommodate the growing number of nationals from both countries expected to be working in the other.

• An agricultural research accord that would include information and statistics on each country's crops, making it easier for the United States to project Soviet needs in a given year.

In addition, several officials said the two sides were working on a significant scientific agreement.

Secretary of State Henry Kissinger said the accords would be signed in Washington on June 18.

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**FRIENDSHIP**—President Anwar Sadat (left) of Egypt and Col. Moamer Qadhafi of Libya embrace Tuesday before Mr. Sadat's return to Cairo after three days of talks in Tripoli. Among the topics were the merger of their two countries, which is scheduled to take place by Sept. 1, and the development of anti-Israeli strategy.

### Illegal Immigrants in Britain Fear Blackmail After Ruling

LONDON, June 13 (AP)—Asian leaders in Britain fear that many of their community face blackmail because of a ruling Monday by the House of Lords, the highest court in the country, that the Immigration Act, which came into force last January, is retroactive.

This means that immigrants who entered Britain illegally before then—outside normal quota arrangements—can still be deported no matter when they are discovered.

Between 3,000 and 10,000 Asians are believed involved. Many of them, Asian sources said, are already being blackmailed. Some of them, according to the informants, are virtually slaves to people who know their secret.

In the House of Commons yesterday, Home Secretary Robert Carr rejected the idea of a general amnesty for illegal immigrants who entered Britain before Jan. 1. He said that "we are threatened by evasion of immigration controls on an increasingly serious scale" and that illegal immigrants must be sent home, but he added that cases would be dealt with individually and on compassionate grounds.

"People who had gained immunity from prosecution and felt that they would not be molested as long as they abided by the laws of this country can now be uprooted," said Prof. Patel, a member of the Uganda Resettlement Board.

Appeal Planned  
The Joint Council for the Welfare of Immigrants and the National Council for Civil Liberties announced they would take to the European Commission on Human Rights cases of those who feel threatened.

Previously, it had been widely accepted that an immigrant who came illegally into Britain before new laws Jan. 1 was safe if he had lived a normal life—earned an honest living, paid his taxes, set up a home—for a few months.

But five law lords rejected this when two Indians and a Pakistani appealed against a deportation order.

Mihir Gupta, chairman of the Indian Association of the United Kingdom, quickly called for an amnesty for pre-1973 entrants.

"Many of them are the victims of international racketeering and of blackmailers," he said. "I think all illegal immigrants should come out of their hiding places and present a united front and ask for clemency."

The international "fixers" who arranged journeys here from India and Pakistan frequently demand payment on monthly installments, the sources said, and continue to collect money even after the quoted cost has been paid in full, with ample interest.

"Illegals" are employed in Asian restaurants and night spots.

### Colored Students Quit Over Bias In South Africa

CAPE TOWN, South Africa, June 13 (WP)—A student revolt at the only university in South Africa for colored students may spread to other universities, it was learned here today.

The revolt began early in the week at the University of the Western Cape at Bellville, near Cape Town, with sit-ins and demonstrations which brought lectures to a halt.

The students at the UWC are demanding the same basic rights as white students and protesting at the racial discriminatory practices in South African education.

Today, nonwhite members of the university's teaching staff allied themselves with the students. "We are firmly with the students," said George Gervel, a spokesman for the Black Staff Association at the university.

South Africa defines persons of mixed race as colored. There are 11 segregated universities for whites, four for Bantus (Africans), and one for Asians (persons of Asian origin).

### No U.S. Protest In Libya Seizure

WASHINGTON, June 13 (AP)—A State Department spokesman said yesterday that no U.S. government protest is planned over Libya's nationalization of an American oil company.

"This is not a government-to-government proposition as it stands," said John King at a press briefing. However, he said the department was "in touch" with oil firms.

The take-over of the Bunker Hunt Oil Co., headquartered in Dallas, was announced Monday by Libyan leader Moamer Qadhafi. In a speech in Tripoli, he said: "The time has come for us to deal America a strong slap on its cool, arrogant face."

Mr. King said that Washington recognizes the legal right of sovereign states to take over property within their territory, but that the United States expects adequate and prompt compensation and feels that takeovers should not be discriminatory.

### Palestinian, Israeli Slain in Gun Fight

TEL AVIV, June 13 (UPI)—A Palestinian guerrilla infiltrating from Lebanon killed an Israeli officer and wounded three men today before being shot to death himself, the military command said.

A military spokesman said the guerrilla, one of a squad, was discovered at 7:30 a.m. about 800 meters inside the northern frontier in the Biranit sector. A companion surrendered after being wounded by Israeli fire, the spokesman said.

The Israeli fatality was the first since army and navy commandos raided Palestinian guerrilla targets in Beirut and Sidon on April 10. Two soldiers were reported killed and two others wounded in the operation.

### Saudis Warn Of Major War To Oust Israel

#### U.S. Told Not to Use Veto in UN Debate

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., June 13 (AP)—Saudi Arabian Foreign Minister Omar Sakkaf warned today that failure to get Israel out of occupied Arab territory might result in a conflict "that even superpowers would not be able to contain."

He told the UN Security Council that if the Israelis refused to withdraw, Arab governments would have "no other choice than to resort to action which would compel them to do so."

In the 15-nation council yesterday, Soviet Ambassador Jacob A. Malik made a veiled attack against U.S. backing of Israel and an indirect appeal to Washington not to use its veto in behalf of the Jewish state.

Asked if he would cast a veto if the occasion arose during the current Middle East debate, U.S. Ambassador John A. Scali told a newsmen, "I don't anticipate it, but I'm prepared to take whatever action is necessary for the purpose of achieving peace."

Addressing the council today, France called on Israel to withdraw from Arab territories seized in the 1967 war.

"I cannot believe that Israel can seriously envisage establishing satisfactory relations with its neighbors as long as the occupation continues," French Ambassador Louis de Guiringaud declared.

The week-long debate will be suspended tomorrow, after speeches by the U.S. and Chinese delegations, until after next week's meetings between President Nixon and Soviet Communist party chief Leonid I. Brezhnev.

### Cooler Weather In New York Cuts Power Demand

NEW YORK, June 13 (AP)—Cooler weather in the northeast today eased the demand for electricity after a two-day heat wave that forced voltage reductions in some areas.

A spokesman for the New York power pool said he expected no power cutback today, compared with 5 percent reductions on Monday and Tuesday. "We don't at this moment expect any big problems," he said.

Temperatures in the city were in the mid-70s by late morning and were expected to climb to the low 80s. At the beginning of the week, there were record-breaking readings in the 90s.

The hot weather also abated in New England. Spokesmen said there were no problems yesterday.

Part of the problem stemmed from equipment that was out of service for repairs. Consolidated Edison Co. in New York said that two generators remained out of service today and said it would import some power from other areas, even with the cooler weather.

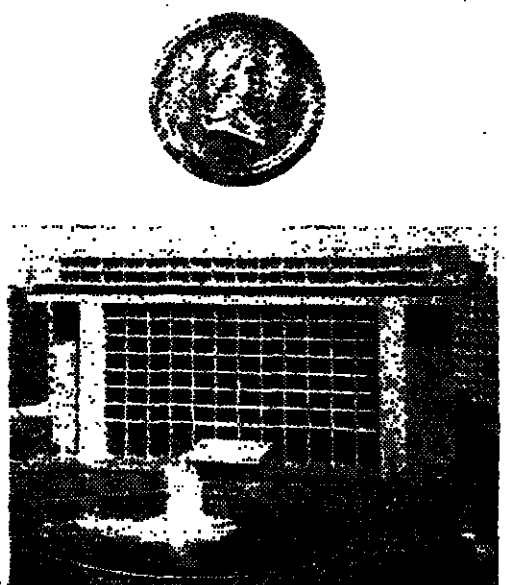
Con Ed cut voltage 5 percent for 4 1/2 hours yesterday and purchased 2 million kilowatts from outside sources. It said the demand for power reached an all-time record of 7,917,000 kilowatts at noon Tuesday.

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## Due Process and the President

"Getting the truth out into the open [Sen. Ervin] says, is more important than just jailing people. I could not agree more. Jailing the convicted criminal is only one part of what justice is all about. Justice in its deepest meaning involves: The assurance that we live in a society where the individual is truly free; the confidence that we are ruled by a government of laws, not of men; and the demonstrated proof that innocence and guilt alike are rewarded or punished as they deserve. There can be no justice without public trust, and there can be no trust without a systematic and thorough airing of the whole truth about affairs that concern us all."

—Vice-President Agnew, June 11, 1973.

Had the Vice-President stopped right there, with these six sentences excerpted (only moderately out of context) from his speech on Monday, we would have been pleased to see them written in stone. But Mr. Agnew, of course, proceeded to brush aside these and other sensible things he had to say in his address to the attorneys general in St. Louis, and to join those who would close down the Watergate hearings, silence the news media, and leave it to the courts to determine the "whole truth" about the monumental scandal and corruption that have come to be called "Watergate." "There is no escaping the fact that the hearings have a Perry Masonish impact," Mr. Agnew went on to say. "The indefatigable camera will paint both heroes and villains in lurid and indelible colors before the public's very eyes..." Reciting those elements of a judicial proceeding which he finds lacking in the Senate hearings, he argued that what a court can do, "with far greater precision and fairness than any legislative committee, is to establish the central facts of individual culpability—the task that now stands first on the nation's Watergate agenda."

The Vice-President is far from alone in the view that the Ervin committee proceedings and the on-going investigative reporting of the multiple facets of Watergate threaten to prejudice the prosecution of those who may be guilty of crimes, while unfairly damaging the innocent. The White House has cried out against a plot to "prosecute a case against the President in the press..." an unprecedented assault on judicial and administrative due process... an [effort] to destroy the President." Secretary of the Interior Morton has opposed the Ervin committee "because there's too big a tendency to try people in a forum that is not designed for that." Sen. William Proxmire, a Democrat with no record of softness for Mr. Nixon, has argued that the President is "being tried, sentenced and executed by rumor and allegation."

Now that is pretty strong stuff and we would not dismiss it out of hand; the smearing of the guiltless is always a danger when scandal almost literally envelops a government; pretrial publicity is often something of a hindrance to the effective prosecution of criminals. But before concluding that both things are now happening to an intolerable degree it might be wise to consider how much of this hand-wringing over due process of law is pertinent, and how much of it proceeds from an excessive effort to shield the President from the due processes of a political system which also explicitly provides for a free press, for free expression and for the vigorous discharge by Congress of its constitutional responsibilities.

And it might also be wise to consider the quite extraordinary implication of this argument when it is applied on behalf of the President. For what this argument does, in effect, is to relieve the President of the United States of the responsibilities and the risks inherent in his great office. It reduces him to the ranks of an ordinary criminal suspect, for whose protection against a repressive monarch the right of due process was expressly written into the Constitution. That he has such a right as a citizen is not the point. That he should be so endangered by the charges raised against him that he should feel obliged to rely on this right represents, in our view, a retreat on his part and on the part of his defenders which is more genuinely damaging in its way than anything that has been said against him by those who, for one reason or another, wish him ill.

And yet that is the plain implication of an eloquent defense of the President in an editorial from the Times of London. It represents a presumably disinterested view from afar, and it forcefully expresses the thinking of Mr. Nixon's supporters in the United States—so much so that White House propagandists are circulating it approvingly.

"What the President is now receiving is a Washington variant of lynch law," the Times declares, and it rests its case very largely on the publication in this newspaper and in The New York Times of a report that John Dean had told government prosecutors and Senate investigators that he had discussed aspects of "the Watergate cover-up with President Nixon or in the President's presence on at least 35 occasions this year." The Times of London calls this

"hanging evidence" of complicity in the obstruction of justice, which, if believed, could destroy a President. But on the basis of its own reading of Mr. Dean's reliability, the Times editorial goes on to argue that it is also "wholly suspect" evidence and the editorial asks: "How can the newspapers defend themselves from the very charge that they are leveling against the President, the charge of making a fair trial impossible, if they now publish evidence so damning and so doubtful with all the weight of authority that their publication gives?"

Well, there are several things to be said in response to that. One is that the American public will now apparently have a chance to see for itself how damning or doubtful Mr. Dean's testimony is, when he gives it publicly before Sen. Ervin's committee; his sworn testimony will be subject to challenge by senators and staff members and subsequent witnesses; perjury would not exactly fit the purpose of a man who is said to be desperately trying to avoid going to jail. As for the weight of newspaper reports, it is as nothing compared with the weight of an American President, capable of commanding all three television networks simultaneously in his own defense. The Times contends that British newspapers would not be allowed to publish material as prejudicial as that now appearing in the American press. But the fact is that what is now being published is no different in essence from the early investigative reporting of Watergate to which the Times graciously and glowingly gives "full credit."

Moreover, as Britain's Guardian has pointed out, while such a press campaign might be more difficult to mount in Britain, it would also be "less necessary." In this regard, we would put this question to the Times: For how long would a British government remain in office, if it had lied systematically to the press, and by extension to Congress and the public, for 10 months; if it had grossly misled the public on a critical issue—the nature and extent of its own investigation of alleged corruption in its midst; if two of its principal figures and assorted lesser lights had been forced to resign; if two of its former cabinet members had been indicted for crimes; if "illegal as well as unethical" conduct had been conceded to have occurred in the campaign that brought it to office; if it had plainly engaged in a massive effort to obstruct justice; if it had approved a broad campaign of admittedly illegal security measures in clear violation of individual rights?

Would the Times of London in such circumstances be talking earnestly about due process for the British prime minister?

This is the heart of what is wrong about the Times argument; we are not Britain; we have a different set of checks and balances, which grant a President a fixed, firm term of office while holding him answerable, every day, to the judgment of the people he serves. It is only in this sense that the President is "on trial" before the Ervin committee or in the press. And it is for this reason that the Watergate crisis, which is in a very real sense a crisis of confidence in government, cannot await the determination, on narrow legal grounds, of criminal guilt or innocence. As the Vice-President himself acknowledged, "a judicial trial sometimes falls well short of airing all the circumstances and ramifications surrounding a crime of controversy."

It is an authentic tragedy that we should have arrived at a point where it is not easy for the Congress or the press to exercise their rights and responsibilities without the risk of prejudicial, pretrial publicity potentially injurious to the President. But it was not the press nor Congress which brought us to this sorry state. And we will not rise from it by suspending the due processes of the American political system for the sake of affording due process of law to the President. We are dealing here, not with specific isolated crimes, but with a whole style and manner and method of governing. We are dealing, in the end, with the President's capacity to govern, which derives, in turn, from public trust. And the Vice-President is right: There can be no trust without a systematic and thorough airing of the whole truth about affairs that concern us all.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

### In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

Fifty Years Ago

June 14, 1898  
PARIS—Europe today stands divided between two admirations: for the gallantry of the Americans and for the chivalry of the Spaniards. If it was brave of Robeson to sail southwardly to almost certain death, it was noble of Admiral Cervera to send a flag of truce with a message that they were in safety. Such actions as these are civil war. When the war is over it may be that if America and Spain are not friends, they will at any rate feel for each other that admiration is based on mutual respect.

June 14, 1923  
LONDON—Mr. J.A. Leach, Deputy Commissioner of the New York Police Force, interviewed here yesterday, said, "Crime is now something like 20 percent less in New York City than it was before the war." Referring to the drug traffic, he said: "We watch the sellers. Then we always give them a two-year jail sentence straightaway and since we have been doing that the drug traffic is getting under control. Ten years ago our chief trouble was the cocaine traffic, but that has been superseded by heroin."



## Soviet Drive to End Isolation

By Robert G. Kaiser

"...Our plans are by no means aimed at autarky. We are not following a policy of isolating our country from the outside world."

—Leonid I. Brezhnev in Bonn, May, 1973.

MOSCOW—With those words in a speech on West German television last month, the leader of the Soviet Communist party put his personal and explicit imprimatur on one of the most fundamental and significant changes in world politics in a generation. Leonid I. Brezhnev has indeed led the Soviet Union away from autarky—the complete self-sufficiency which was Joseph Stalin's overriding goal—and toward an unprecedented level of interdependence with the outside world.

This process has gone so far, so quickly, that Brezhnev is already personally committed to it as perhaps the single most important element of his policies. Interdependence—especially with the capitalists in the West and Japan—is even supposed to help Brezhnev solve many of his domestic problems. "This," he explained, "is why the Soviet leader was prepared to risk the hazardous political atmosphere in Washington created by the Watergate affair to keep his long-standing engagement with President Nixon. Brezhnev may fear that any loss of momentum in these early stages of his new policy would cast doubts on the policy itself. He wants to get on with his new relationship with Nixon."

Despite his best efforts, and most ardent desires, the current confusion in American politics may force Brezhnev to accept a pause. But it is difficult to see how anything that could happen because of Watergate could alter the fundamentally new world situation that Brezhnev's policies—with the invaluable assistance of Nixon's and Chou En-lai's policies—have created.

Brezhnev comes to Washington with an odd mixture of strengths and weaknesses. His essential strength is the military power that the Soviet Union has developed during the period of his leadership—military power that is legitimately comparable to that of the United States.

Largely because of Soviet military strength, Brezhnev has the ability to unilaterally increase or diminish world tension. He can unilaterally declare a new round in the arms race. He can scare the Western powers or allow them to feel relatively secure. By all indications, Brezhnev's personal standing in the Soviet Communist party is so strong that he can exercise these powers with wide personal discretion. He is still a member of a collective leadership, but he has clearly established himself as its dominant member. Just as Nixon's personal status is apparently declining, Brezhnev's is ascending.

### Diplomatic Skill

Exploiting these strengths and his own diplomatic skill, Brezhnev has set about creating new relationships with the capitalist powers which, he says often, ought to last for decades to come. On this regard, Brezhnev's rhetoric is similar to Nixon's "generation of peace." These relationships are to be "businesslike," based on mutual respect and a desire for mutual benefits, and designed to prevent any dangerous military confrontation.

Unlike his predecessors in the Kremlin, Brezhnev does not talk about the inevitability of a future clash between Communism and capitalism. The Russians have produced a new formulation of old ideological principles, put best several months ago by Georgi Arbatov, head of the Institute of the U.S.A. in Moscow.

Writing in the authoritative journal "Kommunist," Arbatov said: "...relations with the United States, as with other capitalist countries, will remain, in the historical sense, relations of struggle, no matter how successful the process of normalization and détente... the question is what sort of forms the struggle will take. They can be

varied: either military confrontations, the arms race, intense and dangerous conflicts; or peaceful coexistence in which the ideological struggle between the two systems and their competition in various spheres is combined with many-sided cooperation, and in which inevitable differences are settled by negotiation, and an unrestrained arms race is replaced by arms limitation and disarmament."

That second prospect is, in effect, the carrot in Brezhnev's attack case. But it is more than that: It is also the kind of international situation the Soviet Union seems to believe is absolutely necessary if it is to fulfill its ambitions for the development of Soviet society. Without "many-sided" cooperation, "which means first of all large-scale exchanges of Soviet raw materials for Western technology, those ambitions will remain out of reach."

So what Brezhnev offers in the way of a happier and safer world order is also something he badly needs—so badly that he is prepared to make important sacrifices to achieve it. And this seems to be his fundamental weakness. The manifestations so far have been scattered but unmistakable.

The most revealing came in May of last year, when President Nixon thumbed his nose at the Kremlin and mined the harbors of North Vietnam (trapping several Soviet ships in the process, and even killing several Soviet sailors) on the eve of the President's scheduled trip to Moscow.

### The Soviet Jews

The second significant indication of how far the Kremlin is prepared to go to achieve its new goals has been its handling of the Soviet Jews who want to emigrate to Israel.

About 70,000 Jews have been allowed to leave this country in the last few years—the only significant exodus of Soviet citizens since before Stalin.

The most dramatic incident so far was the Soviet letter to President Nixon, revealed in April, informing the President that a tax imposed on prospective Jewish emigrants with higher education would no longer be collected. This tax, imposed last August, jeopardized the chances for congressional ratification of the Soviet-American trade agreement. A combination of emissaries obviously persuaded Brezhnev that it had to be dropped.

For a Westerner such a deal is a normal part of politics, but it should not be seen that way in this case. The Soviet regime has never before accepted a deal that compelled it to alter its internal law. Pride and sensitivity are powerful forces in the upper reaches of the Soviet Communist party. The decision to drop the exit tax was taken at their expense.

And the fact of the new Soviet attitude is perhaps misleading, but it does appear that Brezhnev went far indeed to help the United States find an acceptable peace agreement in Vietnam. What precisely the Russians did is unknown, but the conviction with which Soviet propaganda repeats that the "Vietnamese people" have won a "great victory" suggests that the men who write the propaganda realize that the opposite may be the case.

These can be called signs of weakness, or simply the predictable consequences of a policy of interdependence. This distinction is not so important. What is important is the fact that the Soviet Union is finally prepared to bargain with the Western powers, leading off its own interests for perceived benefits in a way that is familiar to Western politicians. That is a new development.

Moreover, the Western nations appear to have the stronger hand in these dealings. The Soviet Union appears to need the benefits of better relations—especially the technology and machinery—more than any Western country needs a new customer. (The two sides can be said to have a roughly equal interest in relaxed tensions—and disarmament,

though weaponry is—relatively—much more expensive for the Russians to produce.) There have been no corresponding Western concessions to match the Soviet gestures on Vietnam and the Jewish question. None were needed.

This does not mean that the United States can dictate the terms of a new world order to the Soviet Union. Obviously, Brezhnev's policy is based on an assumption of American reasonableness. By acting reasonably at last year's summit, President Nixon apparently confirmed Brezhnev's satisfaction that his assumption was justified. This may explain why the Russians have decided that Nixon is such a good President for them.

### Concessions Possible

Any Western attempt to alter radically the general terms of Soviet relations with the capitalist powers would undoubtedly force the Soviet leaders to re-evaluate their policy, and probably to change it.

But within the general boundaries that already exist, the United States does have an opportunity to win concessions from the Soviet Union that were unthinkable just a few years ago. The Four Power agreement on Berlin is a case in point.

There is no question that Brezhnev expects hard bargaining in the future. Nor is there any question that his best view of the world remains both highly competitive and strongly colored by Marxist-Leninist ideology. Much in the Soviet policy has changed, but much has remained the same.

## The Class of 1948

By Anthony Lewis

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.—It is our 25th Harvard reunion. Here we are, several hundred of us, meeting each other's wives and children, drinking, listening to professors again, looking to see what has happened to us. Some odd things have happened. Michael Soutly writes in the class report:

"An owner, operator and slave of an organic farm of 40 acres in the middle of nowhere... too late to turn back; too tired to go forward. Anyone want an overripe tomato?"

One classmate lost faith in Harvard when it called in the police to end the student occupation of University Hall. Another says he is through with the place because it would not admit his son, Geoff White, who was a Communist, writes movingly of how he broke with the party after Khrushchev exposed the crimes of Stalin; he believes now that the world has "two competing social systems, both fundamentally opposed to humanitarian values."

It never was a radical class as a whole and it is not now. In answer to a questionnaire, 55 percent said their political attitude had not changed in 25 years; 58 percent voted for Nixon in 1972.

The traditional ethos held: just under half the class members say they work 50 hours a week or more; 59 percent find work "very satisfying." Asked to list the country's most serious problems, we put "breakdown of morality" first and "lack of social justice" eighth.

Yet doubts crowd in on us. Ask us about our country and our world, and we are as divided as men can be. Some deeply resent the forces of change working away at society; others express their pain and frustration at man's resistance to necessary change. But for both sides of these arguments the basic fact is change.

That is what is most interesting about the class of 1948 as we meet: not how we have changed ourselves, grown gray and flabbier, but how the world has changed around us. For the last 25 years have been, pell-mell. The long slow curve of change in human

history has turned us sharply, and we know that it is going to go on accelerating. We have suddenly become aware of the finiteness, the fragility of our planet. We feel our moral assumptions challenged, the sense of political authority slipping. Five years ago 65 percent of the class of 1948 thought the United States was right to become involved militarily in Vietnam; now 78 percent think not. What must such a change do to a man's view of his country?

"We graduated into a climate of optimism," one man writes, "sure in the conviction of our nation's greatness and in our hope of personal achievement." It is the decline in these faiths that marks the boundary of greatest concern.

Americans are so skeptical now, on the whole, to think that one political leader can restore faith in institutions—or indeed that it would be wise to rest so much on one person. Still, I believe that one man could have made a very great difference, and he happened to be a member of our class.

Robert Kennedy was uniquely able to do the terribly difficult thing that America needs: to meet the urgent demand for change while holding on to the values that have mattered in our nation at life. Because he could, he was able to win the respect of people who were otherwise so divided—of the poor, and the black and of blue-collar workers.

And most touching: life saved for John F. Kennedy's death, which almost caused his death.

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# ait Said to Want Oil Ownership

me 13 (AP-DJ).—Sking a new parment with foreign operating in the mistry, the governi today, the government is 90 percent owner-companies, similar nement recently tween the govern and the companies

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lish Petroleum Co. percent of Kuwait w-producing about is of oil a day, of nt of Kuwait's out-

reement reached between the oil com-audi Arabia, Abit and Kuwait, a new agreement was to as of Jan. 1, 1973, governments would also over 55 percent of the foreign. This was eventually d to a 51 percent are by 1981.

changes these days, can enter into c-s with the oil om-a new agreement s of the country," rman al Atiki, mind finance.

agreement in Iran l triggered the new tiki said: "We have

# gian Bids \$200 Million hole of Zapata of U.S.

5, June 13 (AP-DJ).—shipowner Hilmar he intends to make r for all the outal shares of Zapata

Mr. Reksten broke ons with Zapata on que the company's bulk shipping op-a Naess Shipping million.

ing his plans for a for the entire com-Reksten said in way, last night that under consideration out \$38 a share for mon with "an ap-justment for other apata closed on the lock Exchange yes-50.

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s is a foreign-flag tion with 41 ves-g 2.5 million dead e vessels mainly l and dry bulk raw s as coal, iron ore, phosphate rock.

o shipping, Zapata ived in offshore e services, com-natural resources, identifies himself

# Doubt Raised On Uris Bid

By Robert J. Cole

NEW YORK, June 13 (NYT).—A British offer to buy Uris Build-ings Corp. for nearly \$150 million may have fallen through, the giant owner of office buildings disclosed here yesterday.

Uris said that the company is continuing its discussions with the potential buyer, British Land Corp. Ltd., but added that British Land might not be willing to go ahead with its cash offer to buy all of the company's stock for \$17.50 a share.

Asked to elaborate, Harold D. Uris, president, said he would have no further comment beyond the company's statement, which said that it may not be willing to make the proposed cash tender offer previously announced on April 29, 1973, for all the outstanding shares of common stock of the corporation at a price of \$17.50 per share.

The statement added: "There can be no assurance that any agreement will be reached or that British Land will make such tender offer."

British Land, a property and development company established in Britain 117 years ago, was understood to have offered to buy Uris on April 23 for some \$150 million. Uris then was at \$15.50 a share on the New York Stock Exchange. It closed yesterday at \$12.50, down 3 1/2 cents.

Lower Price Sought

NEW YORK, June 13 (Reuters).—A representative of Schroders Land, financial adviser to British Land, said today that the company is continuing negotiations with Uris.

The spokesman denied reports that British Land may not make Uris an offer. He did say, however, that British Land's representative, John Rithiat, is presently negotiating a lowering of the original offer of \$17.50 a share.

The spokesman said all matters have been agreed upon except the price. He added that British Land wants to lower the original offer "as a result of our appraisal of information" provided about Uris.

# Matthey Its Profit

me 13 (AP-DJ).—ney & Co. more is net profit in the arch 31, the com-y.

se to \$22.2 million, : from \$2.8 million i dividend of 7.875 eared, making a 13.125 percent, up

222.2 million from the metals, chem-ments concern re-

# FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

## Ford Goes Ahead From Spain

The Spanish government has given Ford Motor Co. permission to set up a \$550-million car plant near Valencia, government sources report. Work on the plant is expected to start in the autumn. The plant will provide 5,000 jobs and produce 240,000 vehicles a year—two thirds of them for export. Initially it will produce smaller saloon models—among them the Escort and a small Taurus saloon. Ford will thus join Chrysler as the second big U.S. auto manufacturer producing cars for the European market in Spain. General Motors is also considering Spain as a base for its European car production, industry sources say.

## Mini-Camera With Built-In Flash

Berkey Photo Inc. plans to market the first pocket-size instant loading camera with a built-in electronic flash. Berkey says three models have gone into production, ranging in price from \$64.95 to \$89.95. The three cameras will accept 110 film cartridges, the standard pocket camera film size. Dealer shipment will begin Aug. 1 and all dealers will be stocked by this fall, the company says.

## Paribas Sees Improved Net Earnings

Cie. Financiera de Paris et des Pays-Bas (Paribas) group expects consolidated net earnings per share of 22 francs in 1974, up from an expected 20.50 francs in 1973 and 18.85 francs last year. It also expects its consolidated net earnings to

## Isuzu and GM to Market New Car

Isuzu Motors says a car being developed jointly with General Motors will be marketed in Japan from next spring. Isuzu says the new model will also be sold in the United States beginning in the second half of 1974 through GM's sales network. It declines to disclose details of the new model which, according to a local press report, will be mounted with a 1,500 to 1,600 cc engine.

## U.S. Auto Sales Reports

Sales of U.S.-made autos in the June 1-10 period showed a mixed trend, reports from Detroit's Big Four show. General Motors says passenger car sales in the period were down 14.6 percent at 119,468 on a daily selling rate basis, while second-ranking Ford reports a gain of 3.8 percent to 60,399 units. There were eight selling days in the latest period compared with nine a year ago. Chrysler showed an 11 percent rise to 32,344 cars, while American Motors sales rose 30 percent to 10,384 units.

# Britain Shows U.S. Outlook Said Uncertain Record Deficit But No Recession Foreseen In Its Trade

PHILADELPHIA, June 13 (AP).—Economists at the University of Pennsylvania predicted yesterday there will be no recession in the United States in the next two years.

However, "the economy is vulnerable," according to Penn's Wharton Economic Forecasting Associates, who have been checking the nation's ups and downs for the past decade. "The uncertainties are greater than they have been for some years."

"The economy is functioning on a thin margin of agricultural and fuel stocks... in the worst of circumstances, if the nation were to experience a summer drought and early winter storms, the feed-food-fuel situation could become serious to a point at which production could be hampered."

Their predictions for the future in an economy expected to slow up in the second half of 1973 include: more unemployment, tighter credit resulting in less residential construction, higher wages to catch up with rising prices, and a leveling off in the consumer goods boom.

No True Slump

"Using any commonly accepted definition, we do not foresee a true recession," said Prof. Lawrence R. Klein, George R. Green and F. Gerald Adams.

"The slower growth projected for the economy brings about a rise in unemployment, after some moderate decline in the months ahead. But this movement, while undesirable, is not of recession proportions."

The economists said current

## Britain Shows Record Deficit In Its Trade

LONDON, June 13 (AP-DJ).—Britain's visible trade deficit widened to \$208 million, seasonally adjusted, in May from a revised deficit of \$49 million in April, the Department of Trade and Industry reported today.

Seasonally adjusted exports in May declined to \$910 million from a revised \$925 million the previous month, while imports rose to \$1,118 million from a revised \$1 billion.

It was the biggest monthly trade deficit ever registered by Britain in "a normal month's trading," a DTI spokesman said.

It was surpassed by a deficit of \$231 million in August, 1970, but the trade statistics during the summer and autumn of 1970 were heavily distorted by a national dock strike.

Expansion Cited

The trade figures are on a balance-of-payments basis with both imports and exports calculated free on board, a calculation that excludes freight costs. The sharply wider deficit was attributed to several factors, including sharply rising prices of imported goods and heavy British demand for foreign raw materials and equipment to meet the needs of the country's briskly expanding economy.

Britain normally runs a deficit in its external trade, but aims to offset it by a surplus on "invisibles," which cover international payments and receipts for such business as government services and transfer payments, tourism, transport and banking and financial transactions.

The DTI estimated the net surplus on invisibles, which show little change from month to month, at about \$58 million in May compared with about \$56 million in April. As a result, the country's current account in May showed a deficit of \$151 million, compared with a surplus of about \$7 million in April.

The May deficit sent the pound tumbling on the London foreign-exchange market. Immediately after the announcement, the pound weakened by half a U.S. cent to \$2.5718, but recovered later to close at \$2.5727, down from yesterday's \$2.575.

And with the pound at current levels, British deficits are likely to continue. Some experts here expect that eventually the poor trade performance will push the floating pound down again in world money markets.

## Italy Will Define Policy on Imports Of Japan Engines

ROME, June 13 (AP-RJ).—Italian Trade Minister Matteo Matteotti said today that his ministry would define, in the shortest time possible, the question of Italian imports of Japanese motorcycle engines.

The minister made the statement after a meeting with officials of the National Association of Motorcycle Manufacturers. They reported that motorcycle sales fell in the first months of this year. This decline could have adverse effects on employment levels, they warned.

The issue came to a climax earlier this year when IAP Industriale SpA, of Bologna, won a permit to import 15,000 Honda engines for use in motorcycles and tractors. Two-thirds were to be re-exported.

Following protests from the Italian industry, the import permit was suspended indefinitely. The producers' group would like the suspension made permanent.

## Indonesia Oil Test

LOS ANGELES, June 13 (AP-DJ).—Pinar Corp. said today a production test on a previously announced oil discovery in the Irian Jaya area of Indonesia registered a flow of 10,000 barrels of oil a day.

# Inventories Up Investors Hedge Bets 0.4% in U.S. Prior to Nixon Speech During April

By Alexander R. Hammer

## Outstripping Sales Gain After Lag of 7 Months

WASHINGTON, June 13 (AP-DJ).—Business inventories in the United States rose \$721 million, or 0.4 percent, in April and outstripped the gain in sales for the first time in seven months, the Commerce Department reported today.

As a result, the ratio of inventories to sales, a key indicator of how well merchants' shelves are stocked, halted its downward skid of recent months but remained at a 22-year low.

Inventories equaled 1.41 months' sales in April, the same figure as in March, but below the 1.52 rate of April, 1972.

Stocks of all businesses in April advanced to a seasonally-adjusted \$199.75 billion from an upward-revised \$199.03 billion in March, when business stocks rose \$153 billion.

9-Month Low

The April rise was the first time in nine months that stocks had not risen more than \$1 billion.

April sales rose \$280 million, or 0.2 percent, to an adjusted \$141.65 billion after climbing \$2.58 billion in March to an adjusted \$141.37 billion.

The department's report showed that retailers' stocks rose \$508 million in April, while their sales declined \$101 million. Wholesalers had a \$211-million inventory gain, while their sales rose \$251 million. Manufacturers had a \$191-million increase in their stocks, while their sales climbed \$30 million.

A Commerce Department economist said the April figures indicate that the strong sales gains of the past several months have begun to decelerate and will continue to rise more slowly in coming months.

The slowdown in inventory growth "suggests that the influence of higher interest rates and tighter money conditions may be beginning to have an effect on inventory accumulation," he noted.

The analyst said he expects that the growth in sales in coming months will be slower than the increases in business stocks.

## Texaco, Coastal Reject Monopoly Charge by U.S.

NEW YORK, June 13 (AP-DJ).—Texaco Inc. and Coastal States Gas Corp. said today they will "vigorously defend" their petroleum products contracts which the Justice Department is attempting to set aside in a civilian anti-trust action.

The agreements were entered into in early 1972. They include a sales contract under which Texaco will purchase substantial quantities of refined products from the Coastal States refinery in Corpus Christi, Texas.

The agreements also provide options under which Texaco may sell crude oil to Coastal States and whereby Texaco may extend the contracts for six years beyond the initial term, with purchases continuing at an annual rate of over 100,000 barrels daily, Coastal States said.

Both companies said that an additional agreement gives Texaco an option, under specified conditions, to purchase the refining and petrochemical facilities at Corpus Christi.

All of the agreements made with Coastal States were supplied to the Justice Department one year ago, Texaco said.

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Percentage change against the dollar from central rates set by the 1971 Smithsonian agreement as calculated by Morgan Guaranty Trust Co. The figures are based on currency quotations in New York.



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# INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

## ADVERTISEMENT

June 12, 1973

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed. The International Herald Tribune cannot accept responsibility for them. Values are quoted in U.S. dollars. All figures are reported to the NYSE. (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (c)—quarterly; (q)—irregularly.

(A) Alexander Fund	\$1.00	(C) International S.A. Fund	\$11.36
(A) Am. Export Inv. Fd.	\$6.25	(C) Japan Growth Fund	\$12.52
(A) Am. Foreign Bond	\$6.25	(C) Japan Pacific Fund	\$12.52
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BANK, JAMES & CO.

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BANK OF AMERICA INVESTMENT SERVICES

(A) Bank of America	\$10.00	(C) Bank of America	\$10.00
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CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL FUND

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CHRYSLER INVESTMENT

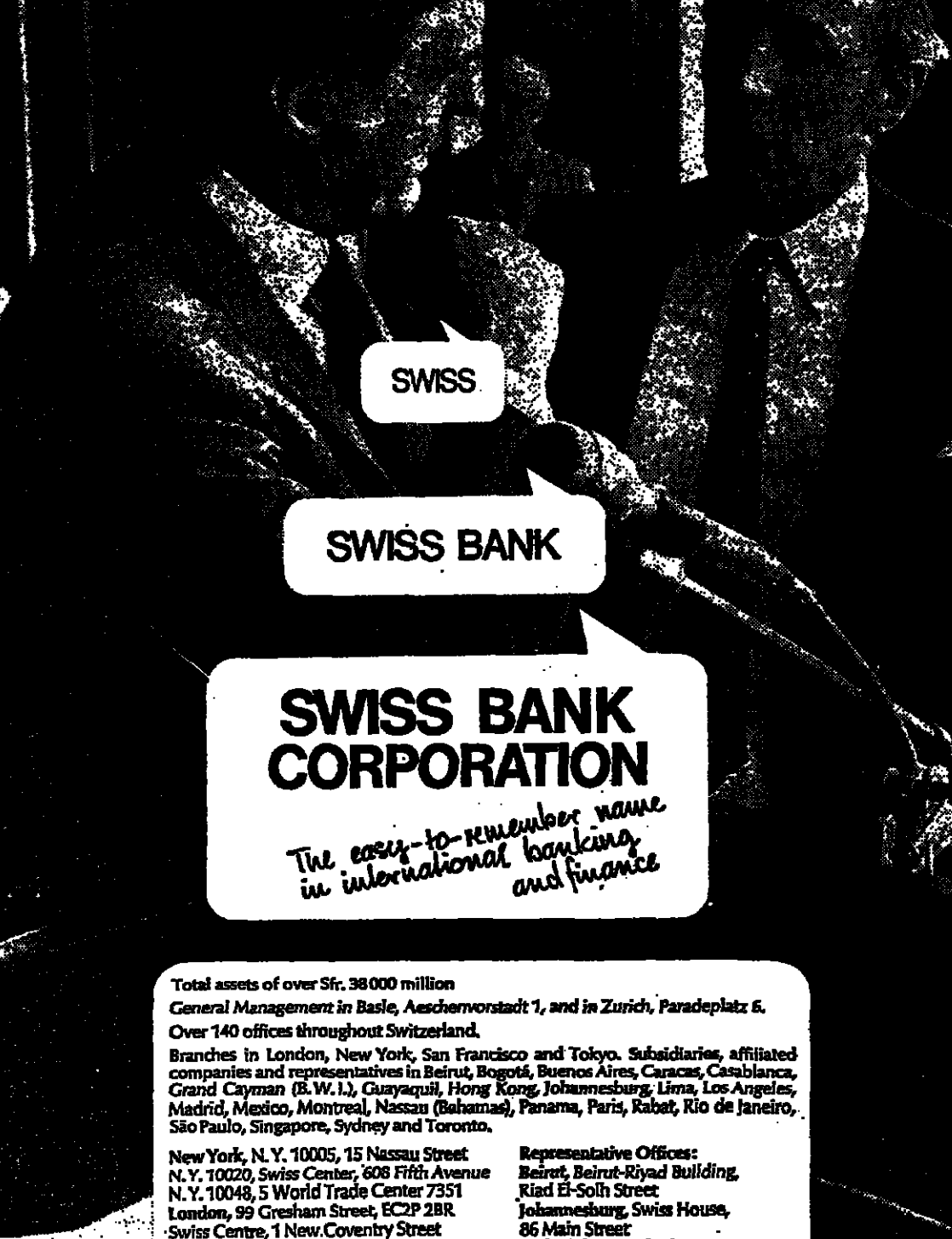
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CHRYSLER INVESTMENT

(A) Chrysler Investment
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-1973- High, Low.		Stocks and Div. in \$	P/E	Sts. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Chg's	Net Div. Chg's	-1972- High, Low.		Stocks and Div. in \$	P/E	Sts. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Chg's	Net Div. Chg's	-1971- High, Low.		Stocks and Div. in \$	P/E	Sts. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Chg's	Net Div. Chg's	
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PEANUTS



B.C.



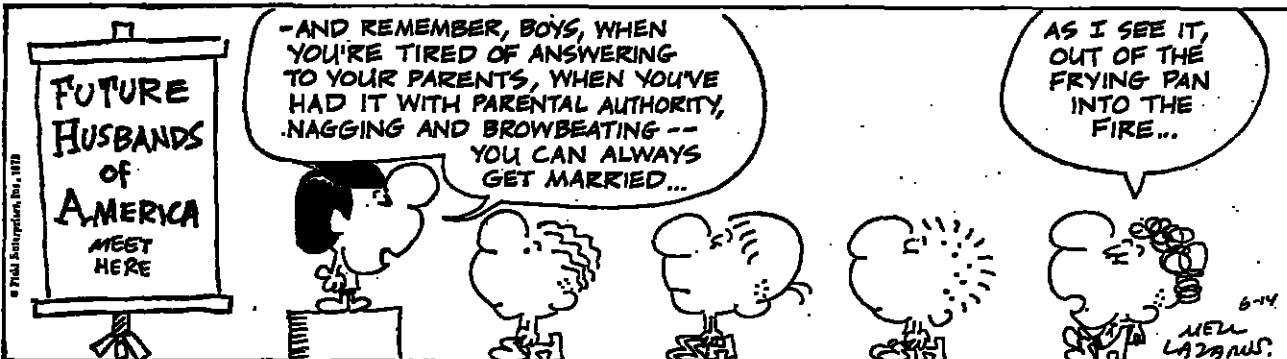
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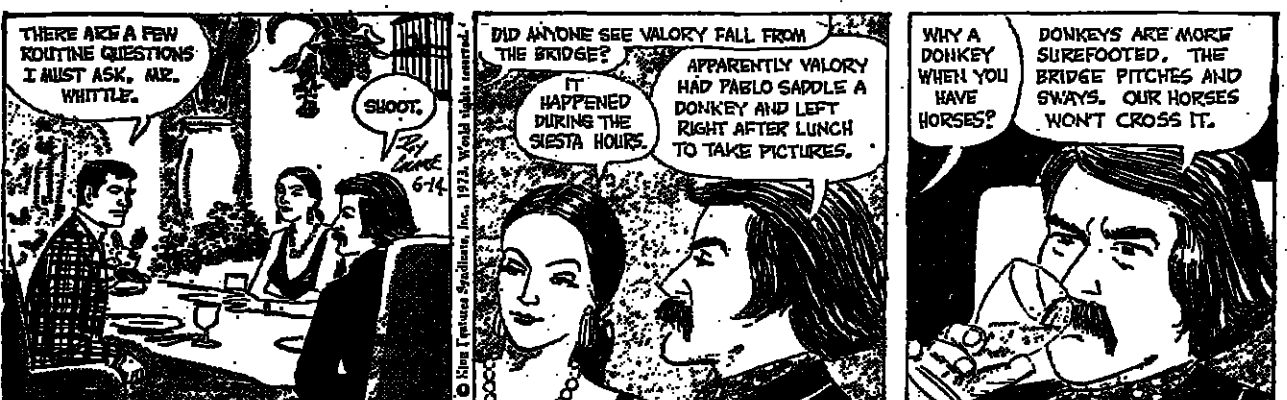
BEETLE BAILEY



MISS PEACH



BUZZ SAWYER



WIZARD OF ID



REX MORGAN M.D.



POGO



RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

The diagramed deal from the world bidding contest was difficult for the players but much worse for the organizers, who had to rate the possible contracts. Looking just at the North-South hands, and assuming a spade contract, would you choose to play four, six or seven?

A quick calculation shows that a grand slam will succeed about four times in ten deals, odds not good enough to tempt the North-South partnership, one would think, and not likely to be reached. In the hypothetical auction shown, North's overbid of three hearts propels South into seven. South's six clubs is an enquiry about trump honors, and North admits to having the spade queen.

The diamond king is led against seven hearts, and South wins. He catches the queen-lack of spades, and re-enters his hand by cashing the club ace and ruffing a club.

East's remaining trumps are

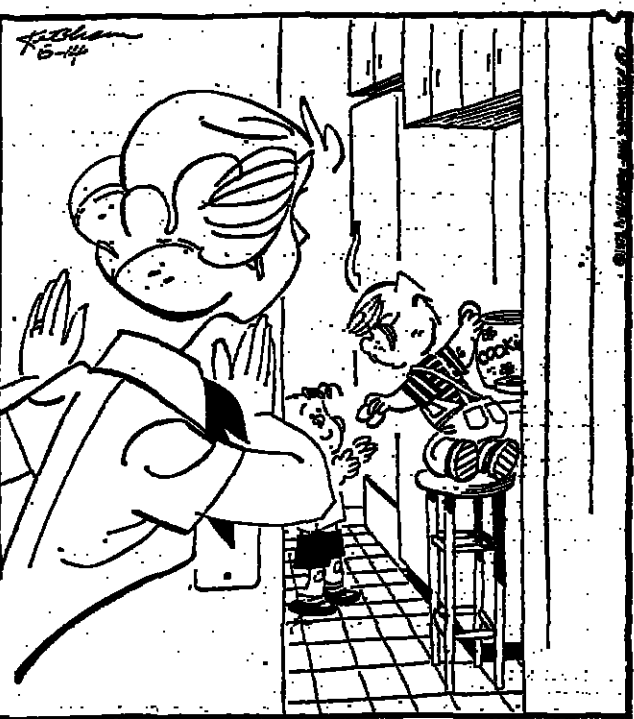
NORTH	EAST
♠ QJ	♠ 10852
♥ A976	♥ 10
♦ 154	♦ 10982
♣ A10	♣ K973

Neither side is vulnerable. The bidding:

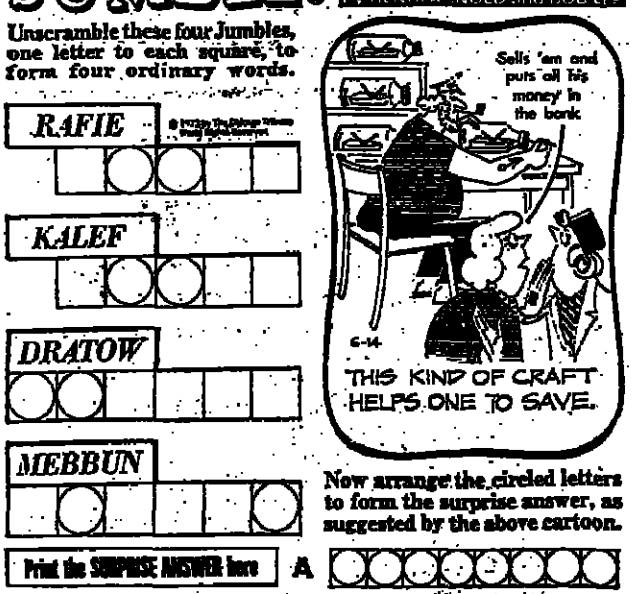
South	West	North	East
1 ♠	Pass	3 ♠	Pass
3 ♠	Pass	4 ♠	Pass
4 N.T.	Pass	5 ♠	Pass
6 ♠	Pass	6 ♠	Pass
7 ♠	Pass	Pass	Pass

West led the diamond king.

DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE - that scrambled word game



BOOKS

INDISPENSABLE ENEMIES

The Politics of Misrule in America

By Walter Karp. 308 pp. Saturday Review Press.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

IT is a tempting notion that Walter Karp sets forth in "Indispensable Enemies: The Politics of Misrule in America." Perhaps it is much more than a notion; possibly it is a lightning bolt out of the blue. At any rate, what Mr. Karp, an editor and journalist, suggests is that everything that is now wrong with our republic—everything from racism to pollution to the excessive amount of money we budget for weapons systems—can be explained by the corruption of the two-party system by a conspiring oligarchy. This oligarchy, which Mr. Karp only indirectly identifies, rules our lives, frustrates our hopes, yet keeps us in thrall to the system, by going to any and all lengths to keep political spoils or "boodle" (meaning patronage and campaign funds) in the hands of the party bosses. And the favorite, most glib and conspiratorial length to which the oligarchy persistently goes is to create apparent enemies that are really indispensable friends.

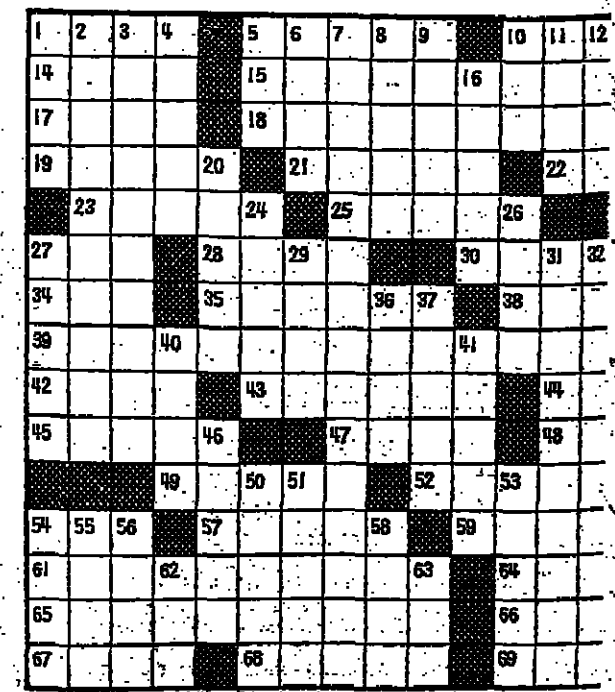
Why, asks Mr. Karp, is the United States divided up geographically into units that are one-sidedly either Democratic or Republican? And why do insurgent candidates—meaning minority candidates determined to win or majority candidates intent on reform—usually fare so poorly in these geographical units? Is it for historical or sociological reasons, as traditional arguments run? Nonsense, says Mr. Karp. It is because the oligarchy wants it that way—wants one party to win and the other to lose so that the machinery will stay intact and the boodle will continue to flow through party channels. Why, the oligarchs will even go so far as to defeat candidates from their own parties if these candidates threaten to get out of the boss's controls or open the system to genuine political expression. (Applying this line of logic, he even argues that President Nixon's 1970 "law-and-order" campaign was deliberately designed to embarrass Republican candidates and thereby thwart the resurgence of grass-roots political sentiment.)

Why, asks Mr. Karp, is the liberal, Northern wing of the Democratic party forever claiming that its reform efforts in Congress are frustrated by the Southern "Bourbons," when in fact these same Southern Democrats are forever appointing these same Southern Bourbons to the key committees? Because that is precisely the way the oligarchy wants it: the Bourbons are the enemies of the liberals, but they are indispensable to keeping power in the oligarchy's hands. And so it goes through the length and breadth of Mr. Karp's treatment of 20th-century American history. What was the real motivation behind President Johnson's escalation of the war in Vietnam? No, not habitual cold-warriorism, not the domino theory, and not the decision-making process gone haywire, all of which putative reasons cancel

CROSSWORD

By Wil

ACROSS										DOWN																	
1 Tranquil	52 Place for a glider	16 Inferred conclusion	20 Gem	24 Fragrant	27 — point	29 Spaces	31 Attacker	32 Public bus	33 Handles	36 Slangy	37 — crossed	40 Decima	41 Groupings	42 Colonists	43 for Indian	46 Musical	50 Diving	51 Maxim	53 Bustlers	54 Oriental	55 Sloth	56 Zone	58 On cloud	60 Word with	62 happy or	63 Wall St.	offerings
5 S.A. Indians	57 Ochalls	59 Where Columbus set sail	61 Pronoun of relationship	64 Ancient France	65 Grumbler	66 She. It	67 It's good when	68 Out of	69 — on it!	1 Student	2 Moving about	3 Investigated	4 Wherewithal	5 Kind of lark	6 Med. study	7 Movie studio	8 employe	9 Viewpoint	10 Hosp. workers	11 Take (swim)	12 Army unit: Abbr.	13 Ferber					



لذا في هذا







## Art Buchwald Horse Sense

WASHINGTON.—One thing that everyone in this country seems to agree on is that we must restore faith in the executive branch of the government. Although President Nixon has appointed new people to the White House, most of them are old faces that have been around from one post to another.



Buchwald

What the nation needs desperately is someone in the White House who has the complete and unequivocal backing of all the American people—someone who has never been touched by scandal of any kind, whose credibility is unquestioned, and who is a symbol of everything Americans believe their leaders should be.

The only one on the American scene to do this is Secretariat, the triple crown winner of the Kentucky Derby, the Preakness and the Belmont Stakes.

If President Nixon would appoint Secretariat to an important position in the White House he would be going a long way toward his promise of cleaning house and restoring the image of the presidency. Mr. Nixon would be saying to the American people: "You want new faces in the White House. I'm giving you a winner."

Now before you scoff at my suggestion I would like to point out there is a precedent for such an appointment. The Roman emperor Caligula appointed his own horse as a pro-consul to Rome. It's true Caligula did

this to show his contempt for the senate, but I don't think any self-respecting person believes that Mr. Nixon would appoint Secretariat for the same reason.

As a special assistant to the President, Secretariat could accompany the President to Camp David and San Clemente. Mr. Nixon could confide in him without fear that his conversation would be leaked to the press. And when the President gets tired and weary from all the affairs of state, he could ride Secretariat around the White House lawn.

The three-year-old stallion could also fulfill other functions in the White House. When Press Secretary Ron Ziegler, or his assistant, Gerald Warren, receive a particularly tough question they could say: "We'll check that out with Secretariat and get back to you later." Or if Secretariat can't answer it they can always reply: "That's a horse of a different color."

Secretariat could show up for political fund-raising dinners and at congressional hearings. He could get involved in the energy crisis, and go to Paris with Henry Kissinger.

But his most important function would be that when the President's enemies call for his resignation or impeachment, Secretariat could warn the country that you don't change horses in midstream.

As President Nixon has said many times he would go to any lengths to clear up Watergate. Secretariat could supply him with 31 lengths to start with.

I have given reasons why President Nixon would want Secretariat in his cabinet. But why would Secretariat take the job at this time?

The answer is that Secretariat is being reined from racing this year and therefore would have no conflict of interest. Also, America has been good to Secretariat and he would like to pay it back with some public service. At three years old he feels he still has a lot to give to this country.

When I suggested my idea to friends in the White House press corps they were quite skeptical that Secretariat could restore faith in the presidency. One said: "We've had horses in the White House before."

"Aha!" I said. "But this one has a head."

## Waverley Root Telling the Story of the Nazi Invasion

PARIS (UPI).—It was 33 years ago this week, give or take a day or two, that I was subjected to perhaps the most frustrating experience of half a century of journalism—the largely unsuccessful attempt to cover the activities of a French government which had been driven out of its permanent capital, Paris, by the advance of an attacking army without having made any preparations to function in its new temporary—very temporary—capital of Tours. True the government had not been given much time to prepare anything but the German forces, which took only a month to appear before the gates of Paris.

After a harrowing drive over refugee-choked roads from Paris (UPT, June 11), I had negotiated a little short of Tours, where I was able to get a hotel room, a feat which would have been utterly impossible in Tours itself. Pausing just long enough to deposit my bags in the room, I continued into Tours.

The city was in complete chaos. Plenty of news—indeed plenty of history—was being made in and around the city, but it was not only impossible to find out what was happening, it was even impossible to find out where it was happening. Ministers were strung out through the countryside over a distance of some 30 or 40 miles, and on that first day most of them did not know where the others were. I wandered through official buildings, pulling open doors without knocking, and barging in, with the hope of finding someone who could give me a little information, but I found nobody of importance.

At the end of the afternoon, sitting in my car outside the post office, my typewriter and my keys I pondered out a cable for the Chicago Times and finished it before it occurred to me that I had one piece of solid news and that I had completely forgotten to put it in. After one reflection—about three seconds of it—I came to the conclusion that this forgetfulness was a reasonably exact measure of the relative importance of the item, so I simply tacked it on to the end of the already completed story: "P.S. Italy declared war on France at midnight."

Before we had left Paris, we correspondents had known almost nothing about the speed with which the German Army was approaching the city—this had been the result of a deliberate policy to keep us as far as possible away from the war, and if we were informed about anything at all, to misinform us. In Tours we discovered that however efficient an organization might be at concealing the news, disorganization, complete, absolute disorganization, was much more successful. The most dramatic events were occurring all about us and we were utterly ignorant of them. We in Tours, on the spot, knew less than, for instance, newspapermen in London with access to the Foreign Office, of the sensational developments at the Chateau de Champs, where President Albert Lebrun was quartered (we did not even know he was there); at the Chateau de Chissay, where Premier Paul Reynaud had set up shop (we were unaware of it)—with the help, to put it charitably, of his mistress, Countess Edith de Portes, who was trying to rule what was left of France in a red dressing gown thing over red pajamas, according to William Shirer; at the Chateau du Muguet, where a short, stocky man of modest stature, General Maxime Weygand, commander-in-chief of the French forces, was operating, or at the headquarters of the high command which, unbeknownst to President Lebrun, was established in a railroad train on a siding at Briare. So great was the confusion that even at the prefecture of Tours, which should have been easy to observe, Winston Churchill was able to check in without our knowing about it.

It was the night before Churchill arrived that a few strays from the Information Ministry performed a double miracle—they got together themselves and sent out a story about the radio correspondents of whom I was one that they had rigged up an improvised transmitter and that we could use it to broadcast to the United States that very night. I stood in line at the post office for two hours to file a cable, urgent rate (three times the normal tariff), to the Mutual Broadcasting System to say that I would be on the air at a given time and on a given wave length; my two colleagues must have done the same. Unfortunately towards broadcasting time, when we should have been moving across town to the transmitter

in the suburbs, an unforeseen element was added to the program. The German Air Force turned up and proceeded to plaster the Tours airport. The center of town, where we were waiting, was not the target (though that aiming was always possible), but there were stringent rules against moving traffic during air raids and even more stringent ones against showing lights: "shoot on sight" was about the gist of it. Black tin caps covered my headlights, but the red brake lamps were bare. I traversed Tours with a minimum of braking, aided by the fact that nothing else was moving.

Located in a large hangar or disused factory—it was hard to tell which in the darkness—the transmitter looked as if it had been put together by the Marx Brothers from a blueprint by Rube Goldberg. We were assured, however, that the voice could actually carry all the way across the Atlantic. However, it was too primitive to permit the usual two-way hook-up which allowed us to talk with our home studios and hear the playback of our own voices. We—myself for Mutual, Paul Aichard for NBC and Eric Sevareid for CBS—had to speak our pieces on faith, each at his appointed time, into what sounded like empty air, and empty air it was, for we were to learn later that none of the three broadcasts, which I think it is not too exaggerated to say we had risked our lives to deliver, had been picked up in the United States.

After the broadcast, the air raid was still on, and now that we had performed our functions there was no question of moving back across town again in defiance of the regulations. We were told to stay put, so I slept, or pretended to sleep, in my car, thinking wildly of that empty hotel room waiting (possibly) for me across the Loire. I did not get to sleep in it the next night either. I was warned that the bridges over the Loire were to be blown up that evening and that I had better get to the south side of the river while there was still time; so I picked up my bags and resigned myself to spending another night in the Hotel Chateau. The person who gave me this information failed to mention that Churchill was in town or that, at a cabinet meeting in the Chateau de Champs, General Weygand had falsely informed the ministers that the Communists had taken over the government of Paris, apparently to bolster his theory that the French Army should quit fighting the Germans in order to remain intact to save France from Communism—as though a victorious Germany could not have been counted upon to take care of that detail itself. Even the small bit of news my informant had given me turned out to be wrong. The Loire bridges were not blown, but were still conveniently intact for the Germans when they arrived (except one at Saumur, by the cadets of its military academy, who had not gotten the idea and therefore allowed themselves to be massacred in an attempt to stop by themselves the advance of the German Army after the French Army had abandoned the effort).

We learned the next day that the Germans had entered Paris. The government in Tours, panic-stricken, decided to put more distance between itself and the Panzerdivisionen by pushing on to Bordeaux; and I, of course, went along.

It was a retreat that was to end about six weeks later in the office of the program director of the Mutual Broadcasting System in New York, where I was sitting when a young man hurried in waving a piece of paper. "A cable from Waverley Root," he announced. "Are you crazy?" the program director demanded. "This is Mr. Root," the messenger's sanity was unquestionable. It was the cable I had filed from Tours, announcing the broadcast that had never been received because no one knew it was coming. The post office had dutifully sent it, all right—but by mail, which in those days meant by boat. I had beaten it to its destination.

It was only many years later that I learned that on the day when I handed that message across the counter in the Tours post office they knew there that cable communication with the United States had already been suspended. But business is business. The post office employees had accepted my wire without comment, it seems to me that they added injury to insult when they charged the three-fold urgent rate for it.

## PEOPLE: Calder to Paint Plane—For \$100,000

Alexander Calder, the American painter and sculptor who is sometimes called "the father of the mobile," has always believed in thinking "big," and now he has found a patron after his own heart. In October he'll fly from his home in France to Dallas to tackle the ultimate mobile: Braniff International Airways has commissioned him to paint one of its McDonnell Douglas DC-8 jetliners. When finished, the flying object d'art will bear only Calder's signature, Braniff said—no company insignia at all. The jet is intended not for normal service but as part of a special project to promote travel to Latin America. Braniff, though, has already flown other jets painted in such lively, non-standard colors as orange and bright green. Calder's job will cost the company \$100,000.

Alexander Calder  
... ultimate

Marion Brande gave one of his rare TV interviews Tuesday night, on the "Dick Cavett Show" over ABC, but judging by the AP report he probably wished that he hadn't. The problem, according to Jay Sharbut, was that Brande wanted to talk about the plight of the American Indian, and Cavett wanted to talk about movies.

"We have so little time to talk about Indians," the actor said, "and there's so much to say about them, that I hate to talk about movies.... It's such a misuse of time, but then I'm your guest and I don't want to horn in on what your program is going to be about."

Sharbut conceded, however, that Cavett eventually did get around to the Indians. There was a panel discussion with three members of Indian tribal councils and Wallace G. Heath, a functionary of Washington State's Lummi tribe.

St. Noel Coward, who died in March at 73, left two wills. Most of his estate was disposed of in a Swiss will published last week. The Times of London described it as "tasteless," noting that Swiss authorities do not disclose figures. The principal beneficiaries are his secretary and valet, Cole Lesley, 59, and Graham Philip Payn, 55, a South African actor, who was with Coward in Jamaica when he died.

St. Noel's English will, which has just been published, bequeathed a number of "personal mementoes" to such friends as La

toes" to such friends as La Olivier, Marlene Dietrich, Sinatra and Elizabeth Taylor. Olivier, Coward left "my chon amethyst buttons, my studs."

FOR RENT: Merle O. Accapulo mansion, at 31 day, including servants, "the cook," she told UPI of Vernon Scott. So far the bean no takers. "I don't want to stay there whenever I like," she said. "I'm married, and I'm separated and I'm living in Malibu, Calif."

Florida state Sen. R. whose cat Andy won a Guinness Book. Records by falling 18 inches, surviving, has a rival of Toronto. As People's White of London police. Olive (owner) under 16 stories in Toronto, and like Andy, survived.

Princess Anne has day and the place, Westminster Abbey. 11 many uniting the prince L. Mark Phillips, of the Dragon Guards, will be by the Archbishop of bury, Dr. Michael Ramsey. In Paris, meanwhile, a man said that the princess asked the Duchess of had not yet received a invitation. But he added seem rather early if tions to have gone out. ducness gets one, then consider the matter of the wedding at that time. —SAMUEL JU

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